

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 829



OCT. 17, 1885

THE GRAPHIC.

AN

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

NEWSPAPER.



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* LONDON *

PRICE NINEPENCE

THE GRAPHIC

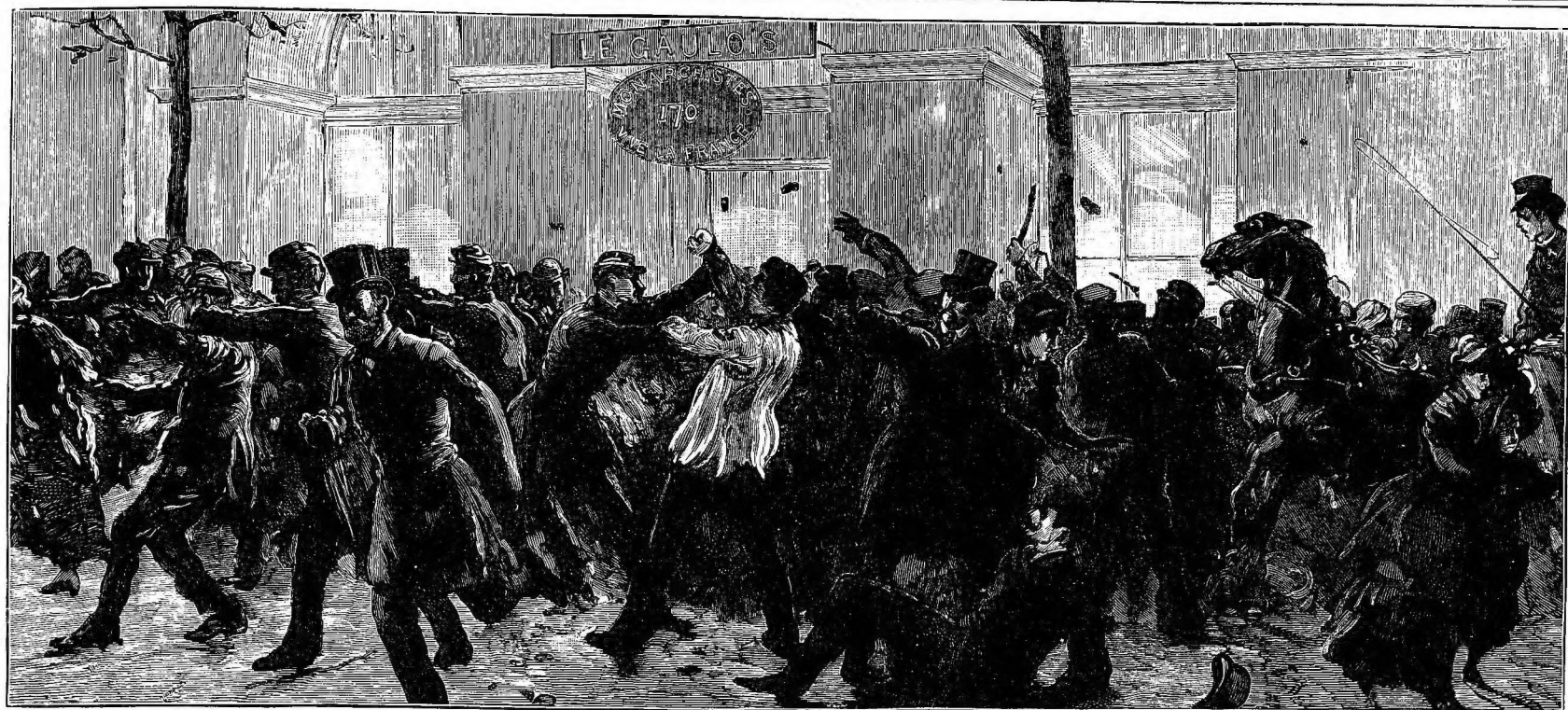
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 829.—VOL. XXXII.
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ÉDITION
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1885

WITH EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT [PRICE NINEPENCE
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THE FRENCH ELECTIONS—RIOTERS ATTACKING THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE "GAULOIS"



1. The Service in the Abbey

2. The Funeral Procession Leaving the Abbey

THE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR THE LATE LORD SHAFTESBURY AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Topics of the Week

BOYCOTTING IN EXCELSIS.—The mass of the public on this side of St. George's Channel are strangely apathetic about Irish affairs. They are more interested in watching the progress of the electioneering campaign, while the candidates for the House of Commons of both the great parties are eagerly bidding against each other with the hope of securing the Irish vote. Coupling these undeniable facts with the actual condition of Ireland itself, it may be asserted without exaggeration that Great Britain at the present moment runs a greater risk of losing Ireland altogether than at any time since the Act of Union was passed. It is true that barbarous purposeless outrages are less rife than they were in the days of the O'Connellite agitation; but, on the other hand, the sentiment of disloyalty, thanks to seditious newspapers, inflammatory orators, and the reactive influence of the American Irish, is far more widely spread. Then the ingenious device called "boycotting" is attaining very serious dimensions. Carried out with logical completeness, it means a relapse into barbarism, for it places every enterprise, either individual or collective, at the mercy of a gang of unscrupulous terrorists. Already the development has been very rapid. There is a great stride between boycotting a blacksmith for shoeing a "land grabber's" horses, and boycotting a steamboat company for carrying "emergency" cattle. Why should not the conspirators go further, and boycott every railway company in the country which ventures to carry any person who favours the Imperial connection? This is the sort of thing which may be expected before long unless the Government act with decision. If the ordinary law is, as it seems to be, insufficient to cope with this insidious conspiracy, the ordinary law should be suspended, and an indemnity asked for when Parliament meets. The Irish police know in every district the men who hold the strings which work the boycotting machine. If a few selected specimens of these gentlemen were sent to gaol, and treated like ordinary criminals until this nuisance ceases, boycotting would soon come to an end. Unless our statesmen are prepared to do something of this sort, they had better give up pretending to govern Ireland, and let the Irish manage their own affairs. If this were done, there might be some bloodshed, but it may be confidently affirmed that in the long run the forces of civilisation would prevail over those of barbarism, whereas now, under the sham protection accorded by England, barbarism is allowed to ride roughshod over civilisation.

LOCAL ASSEMBLIES.—Much credit is due to Sir Charles Dilke for having delivered a long speech without attacking his political opponents. This he did at Halifax on Tuesday, when he devoted the whole of the time at his disposal to an elaborate discussion of the questions connected with Local Government. The subject is not exactly exhilarating, but it is one of vast importance, and Sir Charles Dilke showed that he has thoroughly mastered it. He proposes that in our system of Local Government there shall henceforth be three local areas—the parish, the district, and the county, and that corresponding to these areas there shall be three assemblies, the Vestry, the District Council, and the County Board. To the County Boards Sir Charles wishes to assign "most of the business of the justices of the peace, excepting what may be called, generally speaking, their criminal jurisdiction;" and the District Councils and Vestries he would also invest with very extensive powers. His scheme must be accepted as that of the Radical party, and it has at least the merit of being perfectly definite and intelligible. The part of it which is likely to be most hotly resisted is that in which he suggests that the Vestry or the District Council, or both, shall have the right to take land compulsorily for allotments. "This," said Sir Charles, "is an essential point." That the Moderate Liberals dislike this particular proposal they have shown plainly enough; but it does not follow that they will ultimately reject it. As yet they have only insisted that before being accepted it must be carefully considered.

THE CRIMES ACT CONTROVERSY.—The publication of the Gladstone-Hicks Beach correspondence anent the Crimes Act ought to hush Radical clamour against Lord Salisbury for not renewing the Act. We now have Mr. Gladstone's word for it, that when his Government fell to pieces it had been determined to drop all the most stringent provisions of the measure, and to leave the others to be used or not, at the discretion of the Viceroy. Thus emasculated, the Act would have remained the veriest shadow of its former self; indeed, but for the then necessity of appeasing the Whigs, it might as well have been dropped *en bloc*. With all the coercive clauses eliminated, and with the provisions against boycotting, for special juries, and for change of *venue* entrusted to the discretion of the Viceroy, the Government might have truthfully declared to Mr. Parnell—perhaps they would have done so—that they had carried out his wish by not renewing the measure which so greatly disconcerted his operations. So far, therefore, as that goes, the two parties stand precisely on the same footing, and if Lord Salisbury erred in deciding to give the Irish people a fresh start without coercion, Mr. Gladstone lies open to exactly the same criticism. It would, we fear, be foolish to expect from this opportune revelation any improvement in our methods of

dealing with the Irish question. It has, unhappily, become the shuttlecock for political battledores on both sides, and as yet neither shows the slightest indication of being tired of the game. But the public are getting very tired; and this correspondence, with its quibbles, and quiddities, and partisan efforts to steal an advantage, makes thoughtful patriots almost question whether party Government is worth the price it costs. Perhaps that question may some day present itself to the working-class intellect, with results not over agreeable to the Tweedledums and Tweedledees, who are so obliging as to mismanage the National business for their own amusement and profit.

SEPARATION IN QUEENSLAND.—The subdivision of colonies is no new feature in Australasian history. When the country was first settled, New South Wales nominally occupied the whole of the eastern and south-eastern portion of the continent; but of this vast territory two portions were subsequently severed, and endowed with an independent existence. In 1851 the mother-colony had to part with the district of Port Phillip, now known as Victoria; and in 1859 with the district of Moreton Bay, now known as Queensland. At the present time, Queensland, which is a colony of immense area, extending over nearly 700,000 square miles and having a coast-line 1,300 miles long, has a separatist movement going on within her own borders. The North, or rather a portion of the inhabitants of the North, desire to be independent of the South. Besides the allegations usual in such cases of neglect of local interests by the central Government, and the spending elsewhere of money raised from their taxation, the separationists assert that they cannot develop the splendid resources of their portion of the colony so long as they are hampered by the preponderating influence of South Queensland. The dispute is not merely of local, but of Imperial interest. It involves what may be called the coloured labour question. If the sugar-growers of North Queensland were free to do as they pleased, they would without doubt freely import Indian and other coolies, and universal experience shows that where the hard and dirty work of a country is done by black, brown, or yellow men, the white labourer and artisan cease to find a footing. In most of our tropical colonies we cannot help ourselves in this respect on account of climatic obstacles, but the climate of Australia, both north and south, is exceptionally congenial to European constitutions, and it is declared that, except in the level coast regions, white men can with impunity perform hard work in the open air, even far within the tropics. As most persons who are not sugar-planters would be loth to see any part of Australia Asiaticised, it is to be hoped that the separation movement may for the present be held in abeyance. Meanwhile, may we venture to make a suggestion? Both the Azores and Malta are much overpeopled, and they are inhabited by a very industrious population, Christian in creed, European in origin, and accustomed to work under great heat. Many of the Azoreans have already settled in the Sandwich Islands. Why should not both they and the Maltese be invited to try their fortunes in Northern Queensland?

BULGARIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS.—It is understood that Russia still insists on the old state of things being restored in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. No one pretends that she disapproves of the union of these two countries, or that she is really anxious to uphold the Treaty of Berlin. She is indignant simply because Prince Alexander dared to act without having obtained formal sanction of the Czar. Russia herself proposed to do all that has now been done, and she cannot forgive the Bulgarians for having snatched the prize in their own way, and at the time which seemed to them most suitable. Fortunately, it will not be easy for Russia to give active expression to her ill-will. She can hardly propose to send her own troops into Bulgaria, for that would be to destroy for ever her influence in the State which she claims to have created. It is true that the Powers are stated to have issued a Collective Note, practically authorising Turkey to take military action in Eastern Roumelia, but the Porte is hardly likely to adopt such dangerous counsel at a time when almost in the same breath the Powers are urging it to pursue a pacific policy. The real perils by which the Sultan is threatened spring from the ambition of Servia and Greece. Both of these countries continue to demand compensation for the increase of the power of Bulgaria; and at any moment we may hear that they have begun the struggle for supremacy in the Balkan Peninsula. The representatives of all the Powers are, it is believed, trying to prevent this terrible calamity; but it is by no means certain that they will succeed. Neither Servia nor Greece can be overawed by mere talk, and in the present state of international relations Europe is disinclined to do more than offer them good advice.

FREE EDUCATION.—Although Mr. Chamberlain's impetuous dash into the great question of free education affrighted timid minds for the moment, considerable advantage has already accrued from the subject having been brought under discussion. People are beginning to perceive that the arguments are not all on one side. Even in Mr. Chamberlain's own party, there are many men of great eminence who regard the proposal with strong aversion. But to make up for this Radical backwardness, there are not a few Moderate Liberals and new-fashioned Conservatives who would be disposed to regard the scheme favourably, provided no injury

were inflicted on the Voluntary system. Mr. Chamberlain has taken a step towards satisfying their scruples by proposing to pay full compensation for the loss of school pence, both to Voluntary and Board Schools, through an additional grant out of the Consolidated Fund. Here, however, he brings other opponents into the field. Mr. Childers estimates that the amount required for the purpose would be about 2,000,000*l.* a year, a serious sum for the tax-paying community to supply in addition to the heavy amount they already furnish towards the education of the poor. Even stronger than this economical argument is the objection that the working classes would not directly feel that they were contributing towards the expense of educating their children. It is most desirable that they should feel this, because that would be the only way left to bring home to their minds their parental responsibility in this connection. Socialistic notions are likely to be quite rife enough before long without teaching the masses that the State is bound to act *in loco parentis* as regards the training of poor children. Once let that idea get spread abroad, and it will not be long before the State is also expected to provide food and clothing. To a certain extent, the payment of school pence keeps alive the idea of parental responsibility, and in that respect the present system is superior to Mr. Chamberlain's "remedial measure." At the same time, it cannot well be denied that school fees do not theoretically harmonise with compulsory education, while, as Dean Plumptre shows, they sometimes render it almost unworkable in practice.

A PLAGUE OF SPEECHES.—To the man (and there are a good many such) who is not utterly absorbed in party politics, this abundant supply of *verbatim*-reported speeches is rather dry provender. Lately, it must be admitted, newspaper readers have had an exceptionally lucky time of it. Lord Salisbury, merely as skipper in charge of the national craft, is of course worth hearing; and then, although Tory Democrats on the one hand, and Socialistic Radicals on the other, may sneer at Whigs, it would not be easy to find in any other party division a trio of statesmen who speak (mind, we are not discussing their actions) with more sobriety and good sense than Mr. Goschen, Lord Derby, and Lord Hartington. But this brings us to our point. By this time pretty nearly all the lions have roared. Is it absolutely necessary that we should also listen to the voices of the lynxes, the jackals, the hyænas, and all the other inferior animals? We know beforehand what they will say. They will say just what the lions have said, only they won't say it so well. Therefore we implore the conductors of our daily journals to treat us mercifully. Let them accord the honours of a *verbatim* report only where some special merit or originality is shown. Already, independent of these election addresses, we get a plentiful supply of "jaw" in the papers. The Parliamentary debates are, of course, all "jaw," and so are the multitudinous Conferences and Associations which are meeting all the year through. Like Mr. Gradgrind, we should prefer more facts.

COUNT MÜNSTER.—It is announced that Count Münster has been appointed as the successor of Prince Hohenlöhe at Paris. The Count has represented Germany at the Court of St. James's for twelve years, and during that time he has done much excellent service both to Germany and to England. While Lord Beaconsfield was in power, the two countries were on unusually cordial terms; and this result was due in part to the tact and discretion of Count Münster, although, of course, many other influences were also at work. Mr. Gladstone differed widely from Lord Beaconsfield as to the importance of a good understanding between England and Germany, and when the Liberal Ministry was formed the friendship which seemed to have been established came suddenly to an end. By and by difficulties arose in connection with Prince Bismarck's Colonial policy; and, by a series of astonishing blunders, Lord Granville and Lord Derby contrived to awaken a vast amount of irritation in Berlin. Had the German Ambassador lost his self-control at this rather trying time, the consequences might have been serious; but Count Münster was always frank and conciliatory, and so no harm came of the mistakes of our Ministers. The German Ambassador in Paris will begin his new duties with the best wishes of many English friends. As for ourselves, Count Hatzfeldt comes among us with an excellent "record," and more cannot be wished than that he should follow in the footsteps of his prudent predecessor.

THE BURMAH QUESTION.—It is something to be thankful for that the French Government recognise Upper Burma as under the exclusive control of England. M. de Freycinet has given that assurance, it appears, in explicit terms, at the same time denying the existence of any treaty or understanding between Paris and Mandalay, and repudiating the intrigues of the French Consul at the Burmese capital. As that meddlesome person has been recalled in disgrace, even the brutal obtuseness of King Thee Baw will perhaps appreciate the fact that England's arm is longer than that of France. All this is very satisfactory, and it is pleasant to learn that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke might have spared themselves the trouble of taunting Lord Salisbury with not upholding British interests in Burma. Perhaps he will now find himself charged with having behaved in a Jingoish way, by not recognising the right of the King to make treaties with whatever Power most pleased his taste. These miserable party bickerings over matters of the highest Imperial importance are extremely regrettable; but the

habit seems to have become too ingrained in our public men for them ever to let slip any opportunity of indulging in it. An exceedingly stupid *canard*, flown by a service paper, has had an extensive flight through the provinces this week, bearing to all men and noodles the sensational news that Lord Dufferin and Lord Randolph Churchill had decided to annex Upper Burmah. That may possibly take place in "the dim and distant future," as Mr. Gladstone would say if he were meditating the enterprise; but for any Government to perpetrate a bold act of aggression on the very eve of a General Election would be downright insanity. If King Thee Baw would quietly tumble off his blood-cemented throne, and so make room for some ruler more amenable to reason, that might save Burmah from incorporation with British India for many years. But should he decline to suit himself to our convenience, it is possible, judging from the warlike character of the latest news from Calcutta, that his fall will be expedited by a little gentle compulsion.

GREAT FIRES.—During the last few months there has been a remarkable prevalence of fires, causing great destruction, and, as far as we are aware, the origin of the disaster has rarely been discovered. The insurance companies and the police authorities have, of course, noted these facts, and we hope they have no reason to believe that these conflagrations were due to causes which were not accidental. Anyhow it seems a pity that the old Fire Inquest cannot be revived; it would be an appropriate adjunct to the Wreck Commissioner's inquiries, which are alleged to have exercised a very wholesome effect on shipowners and mariners. With regard to the great fire in Charterhouse Buildings, Mr. John Leighton's observations deserve attention. He shows that modern buildings, which are imagined by their constructors to be fairly impervious to fire, often prove, when the crisis comes, not to be fireproof at all. It will be remembered that this was the case with the Pantechnicon. A stone building with iron pillars, ventilated with large windows and doorways, and with floor above floor loaded with combustible goods, is nothing more nor less than a very suitable stove or grate in which a fire can display its utmost fury. Let us touch on another point, to which we have before now called attention in these columns. A very large proportion of the strength of the Fire Brigade was engaged in coping with the flames in Clerkenwell on the night of the 8th October. Supposing that there had been a gale of wind blowing that night, and supposing that two or three big fires had broken out simultaneously in distant spots. Neither of these suppositions is altogether improbable, yet conjoined they imply the possibility of a fiery deluge equalling that of Chicago in 1871.

CROFTERS.—On Monday last the *Times* published a report of an interview between one of its correspondents and a Highland landowner who is strongly opposed to the demands of the crofters. This gentleman laughs at the notion that under the clan system the land of the Highlands was common property; and everybody who has really studied the subject knows that he is right. Under the earlier tribal system the land was held in common; but under the clan system it belonged to the chiefs and chieftains, and was by them let to tacksmen and to the inhabitants of small townships. The landowner, however, greatly underrates the advantages which were enjoyed by the ordinary clansmen. The tenure of their holdings was practically secure, and in other ways they were treated with much consideration by their superiors, whose power and dignity could not, of course, be maintained without their support. In our time most Highland landlords regard the crofters simply as a nuisance, and it is not therefore very surprising that the poor people should be rather too fond of contrasting "then" and "now." The landowner whose opinions the *Times* records accuses the crofters of being intolerably lazy; and their best friends do not dispute that their tendency is to take life easily. But it is not found that when they go to other parts of the world they are less active than their neighbours; nor would they be wanting in energy in their native districts if they had holdings which would provide work for them all the year round. Will it be possible to secure for them such holdings, with the means of stocking their enlarged farms? That is by far the most important Scottish question which the next Parliament will have to determine.

THE WOLFF MISSION.—After all that has been said, by those whose wish was father to the thought, about the failure of Sir Henry Wolff's mission, he appears to have succeeded reasonably well. Of course, no sane person ever expects to get much lasting good out of the Turk. He promises one day, and breaks his promise on the next with equal facility; and it would not be at all surprising if Sir Henry Wolff finds, on reaching Cairo, that his august friend at Constantinople has changed his mind. For the moment, however, the Commander of the Faithful is in an Anglophil mood, vowing that, in spite of recent misunderstandings, there is no Infidel to compare with John Bull. Being in this amiable temper, he has waived his demand for the naming of the exact day when the last British soldier shall quit Egypt, and he agrees to lend his assistance in setting the Khédive firmly on his legs again. In what manner the Turk is thus to give help, remains to be shown. His own idea would probably be to expropriate a considerable number of the wealthiest

Pashas at Cairo and Alexandria, and, with the proceeds, to reorganise the army and strengthen the defences of the kingdom. It might not be an altogether bad plan; but European opinion is too squeamish to tolerate the resuscitation of old Turkish methods, and Abdul Hamid will therefore have to give up the idea as merely a pleasant dream. What Egypt really wants is a military force composed of thoroughly efficient materials, capable of guarding her southern frontier and of maintaining order. Turkish Nizams would answer admirably for the purpose; but the Sultan might not care to lend his troops except under his own officers—an arrangement which would never answer. The real difficulty is that, whether the army was recruited from one nationality or another—Turks, Albanians, Arabs, Soudanese, or Zulus—the alien soldiers would be sure, sooner or later, to lord it over the people with a high and tyrannical hand. How that danger may be best guarded against is one of the most puzzling questions Sir Henry Wolff has to solve.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA SUPPLEMENT containing PORTRAITS of the REVISERS of the OLD TESTAMENT, and of which a KEY BLOCK appears on page 437.



LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving; Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst), open Ten to Five, where Seats can be booked in advance, or by letter or telegram.

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There must be no "enclosure," or writing inside, or on the cover, beyond the name and address to which it is sent, and the stamp must not affix the address to the cover paper.



THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS

WHEN last week the news arrived in Paris of the success of the Conservative party in the provincial elections, the disappointment of the Radicals was only equalled by their anger at being beaten, not by the Republicans, but by a Monarchical-Imperialist confederation. As in all times of political excitement, people flocked to the boulevards to get the latest news, and ease their feelings by loud discussions with their friends and acquaintances. On the Boulevard des Italiens, however, the eyes of good Republicans were suddenly dazzled by a blaze of light from the offices of the Royalist newspaper the *Gaulois*, for there, in lines of gas jets, shone out the words, "A Hundred and Seventy-Five Monarchist Deputies! Vive la France!" The more turbulent spirits of the crowd soon began to hoot, next tricoloured flags were brought and defiantly waved, then stone-throwing at the windows began, and finally an attempt was made to storm the office. The police interfered and drove back the crowd, and arrested the most violent of the rioters, but the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood, where several thousand persons had assembled. M. Meyer, the Director, had wished to leave the office, but the police, fearing that the crowd would attack him, took him into custody, while his assistants attempted to rescue him. Ultimately, by great efforts the police succeeded in clearing the way, and quiet was restored.

FUNERAL OF LORD SHAFTESBURY

ALTHOUGH in deference to the wishes of the late Earl and his family it had been decided that he should be interred near his country residence in Dorsetshire, a universal desire was expressed that there should be a funeral service held in his honour at Westminster Abbey. Accordingly this took place on Thursday, the 9th inst. The ceremony was most impressive. Deputations attended from nearly two hundred religious and philanthropic associations with which the late Earl had been more or less closely connected, including several companies of children dressed in the distinctive costumes of the societies to which they belonged, and a strong detachment of costermongers, who regarded the Earl as their especial friend.

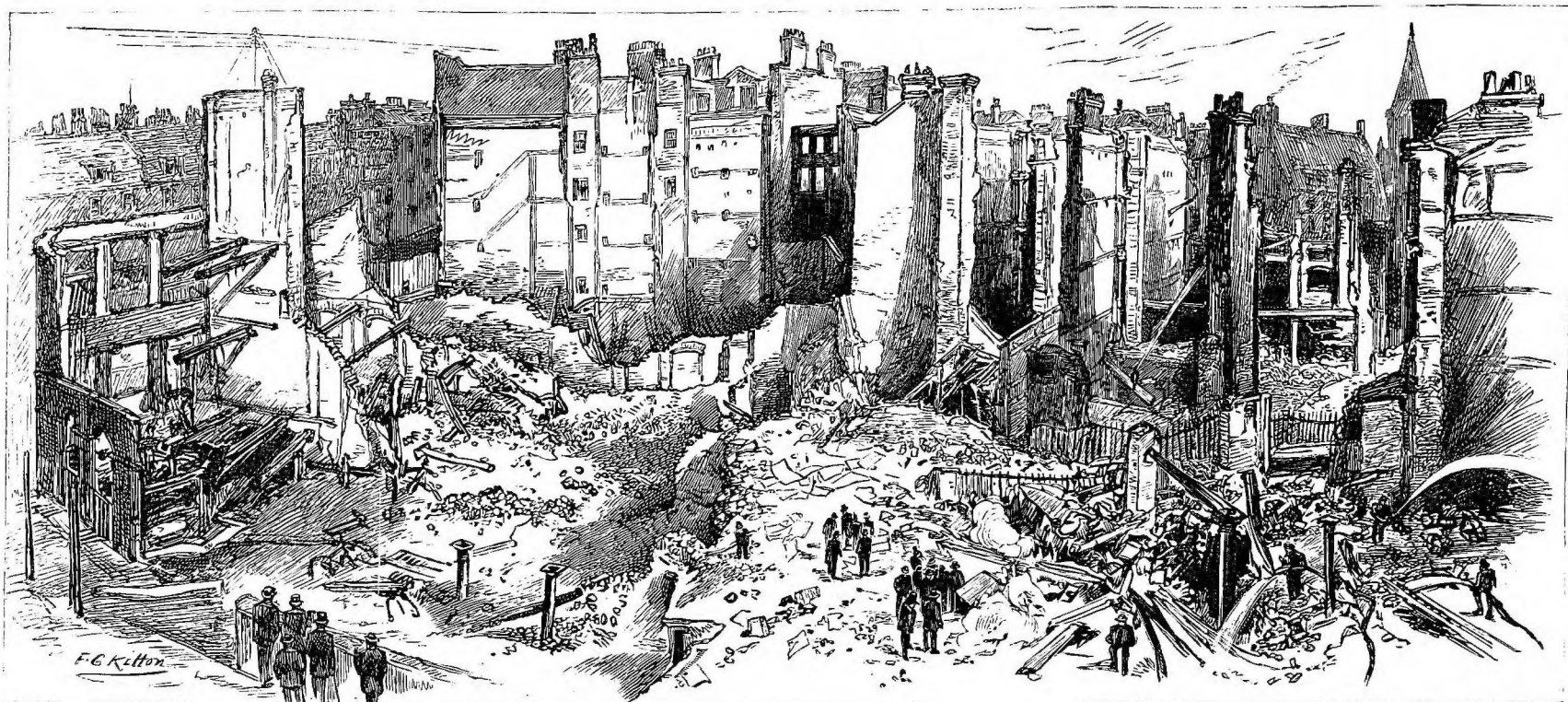
The Dean of Westminster read the Burial Service, assisted by, among others, Canon Duckworth, Canon Rowsell, Canon Furze, and the Rev. Dr. Troutbeck.

Amongst those present were the present Earl and his brothers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor, Lords Northbrook and Harrowby, M. Tricoups, the Marquis of Hamilton, representing the Prince of Wales, Colonel the Hon. W. Colville, representing the Duke of Edinburgh, and many others.

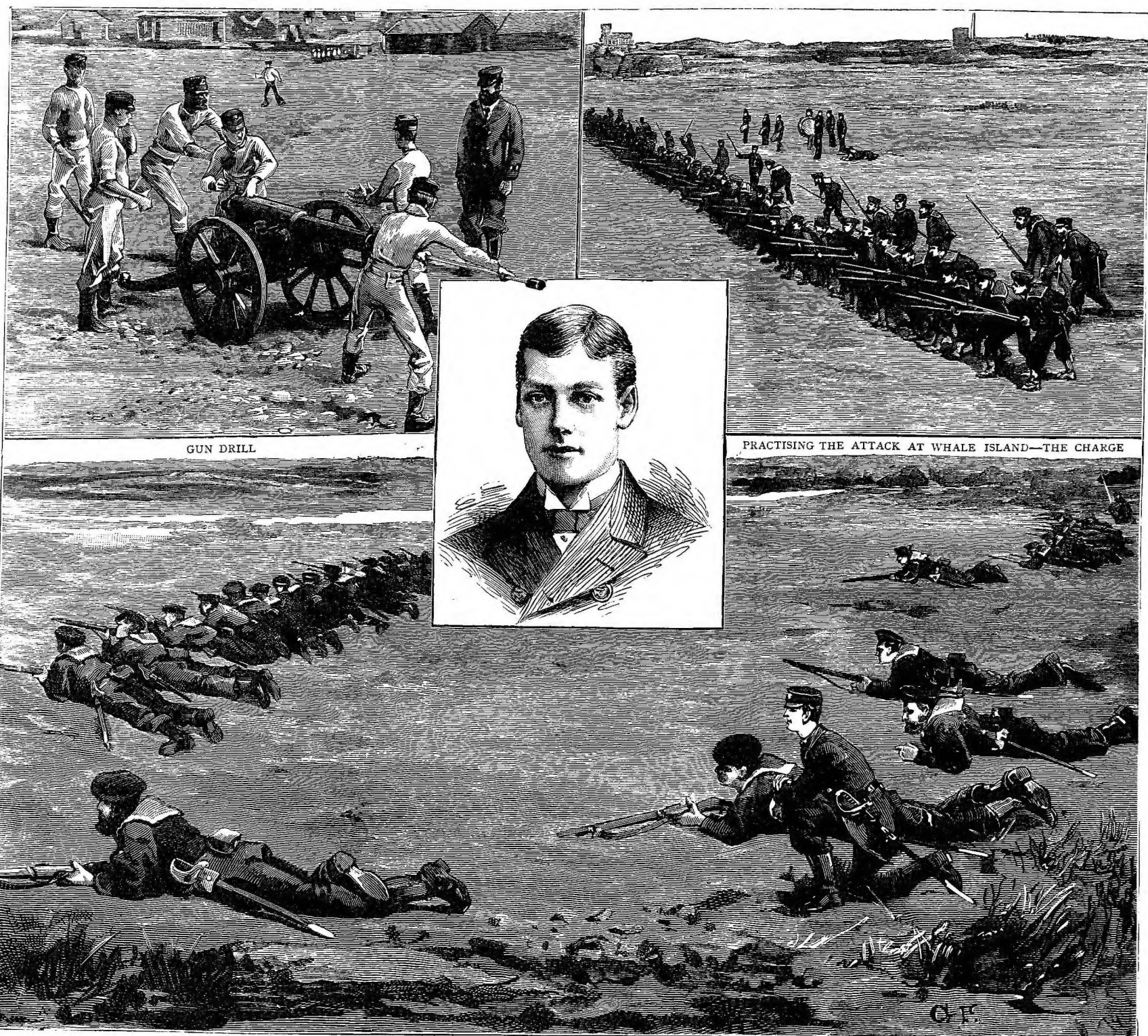
After the ceremony the body of the late Earl was conveyed to St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, where, on the following day, the actual Burial Service took place at the Parish Church, the body being interred in the Shaftesbury family vault.

THE FIRE IN CLERKENWELL

THIS fire, supposed to have been the largest that has occurred since the great fire in Tooley Street in 1861, broke out early in the morning of Thursday, the 8th inst., in the centre of a large block of warehouses known as Charterhouse Buildings. The alarm was soon given, and engines from all parts of London were quickly in attendance. It was presently evident, however, that nothing could be done towards saving the buildings which had already caught, and the firemen's efforts were devoted to the protection of the adjoining property. In this, however, they were only partly successful, for about two hours after the outbreak the flames spread across the broad Clerkenwell Road, and attacked the houses on the other side. The sight was a grand one, and the reflection could be seen for many miles. Every now and then a wall would fall, and on one of these occasions Captain Shaw narrowly escaped the fate which befell his predecessor, Mr. Braidwood, at the Tooley Street fire. The fire burnt strongly for about six hours, and was not completely extinguished till next day. Altogether seventeen large warehouses were attacked, and forty-six buildings more or less injured, including slight damage to the Merchant Taylors' School. The loss was estimated at 250,000l., which is less than might have been expected, owing to many of the warehouses being empty. In addition, many working men have lost their tools, as well as their employment. Subscriptions for them may be sent to the Central Bank, Goswell Road, E.C., or to the treasurer of the fund, Mr. R. Moreland, 3, Old Street, E.C.



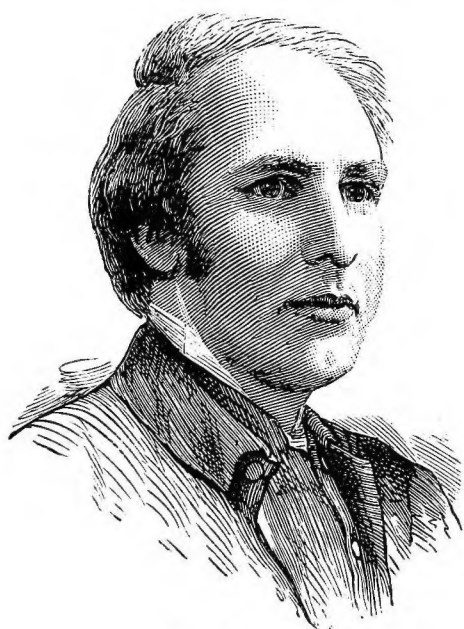
THE SCENE OF THE GREAT FIRE AT CHARTERHOUSE BUILDINGS, CLERKENWELL, AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION



GUN DRILL

PRACTISING THE ATTACK AT WHALE ISLAND—THE CHARGE

PRACTISING THE ATTACK AT WHALE ISLAND
PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES AT PORTSMOUTH



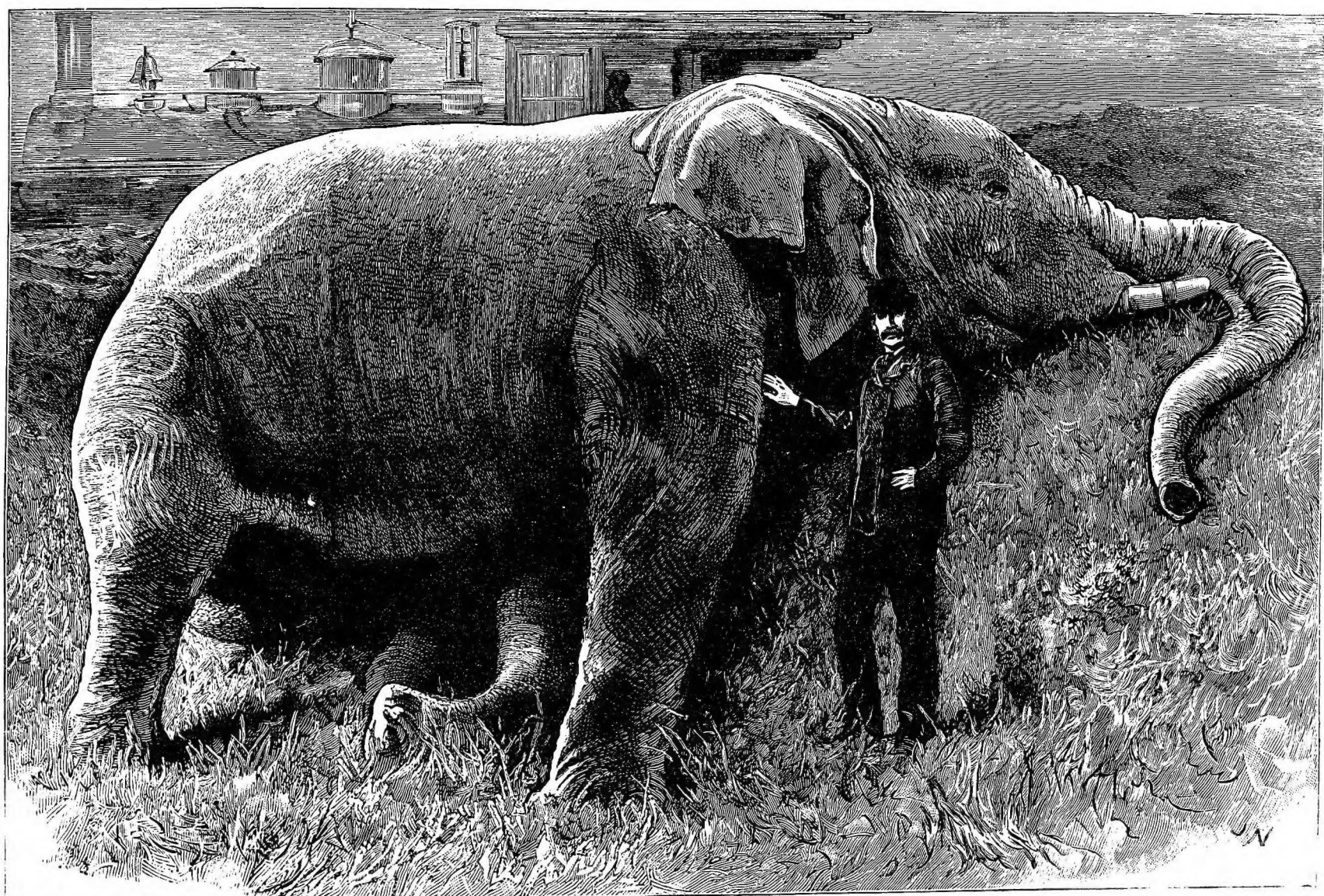
THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WORDSWORTH
New Bishop of Salisbury



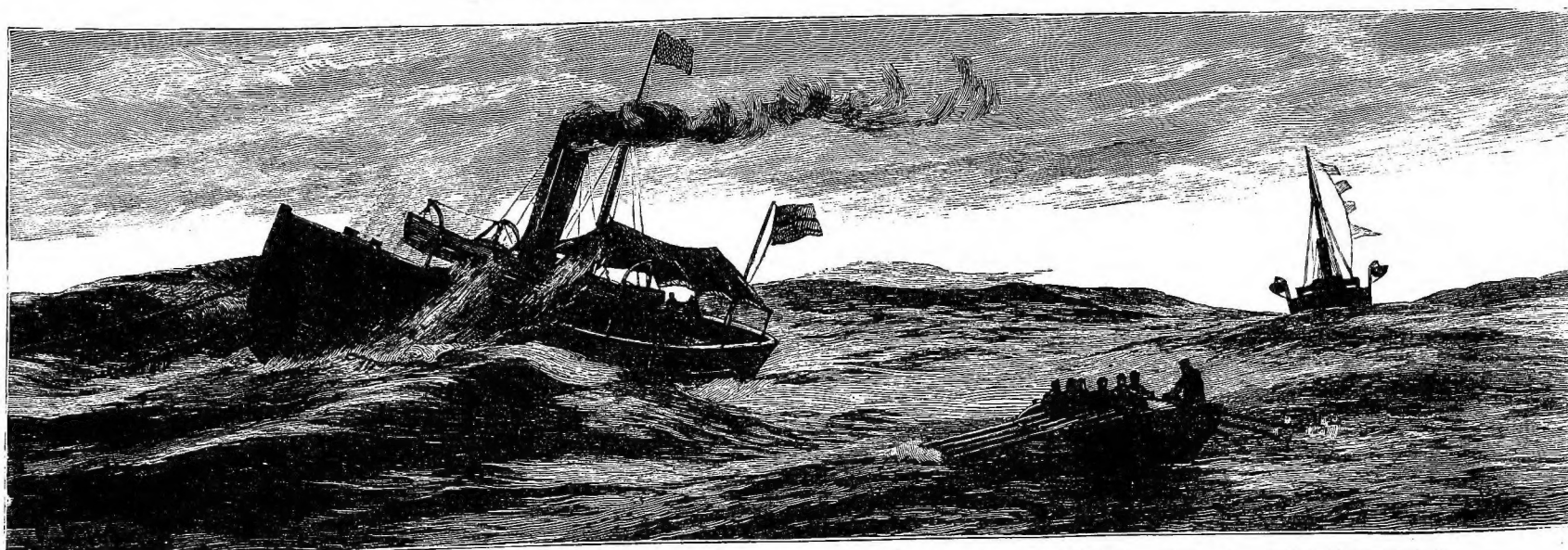
MR. THOMAS THORNYCROFT
Sculptor.
Died August 30, 1885, aged 69.



AYUB KHAN
Cousin to Abdul Rahman, Ameer of Afghanistan, and
Pretender to the Throne
From a Photograph Taken at Teheran



JUMBO DEAD
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER HIS COLLISION WITH THE LOCOMOTIVE



ONE WAY OF GOING OUT TO THE CAPE—GUNBOATS TOWED BY A TRANSPORT

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES AT WHALE ISLAND, PORTSMOUTH

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES has recently been undergoing a course of instruction in torpedo practice, gunnery, and pilotage at Portsmouth, and our illustrations, which are from instantaneous photographs by G. West and Son, Palmerston Road, Southsea, represent the Prince, and other sub-lieutenants, at gun-drill on Whale Island, where the young officers are busy practising the various evolutions of loading and firing, together with those of the new method of attack. Prince George is a diligent student. His first tasks consisted of torpedo instruction on board H.M.S. *Vernon*, which he followed for four weeks, after which he obtained a first-class certificate. His next course was that of gunnery—consisting of field exercise, infantry movements, and instruction in all the latest mechanism in gunnery. For this the Prince also obtained a first-class certificate. Next he received instructions in the manufacture of ammunition, shells, fuses, &c., together with exercises in gun and pistol drill and field battery drill. Finally came a course of pilotage, and he recently passed his examination in navigation for the rank of Lieutenant at the Hydrographer's Department of the Admiralty.

THE NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY

JOHN WORDSWORTH, eldest son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, was born September 21st, 1843. He was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford. The University honours and distinctions which he gained were many, and of a high order, for he obtained, among other rewards of merit, the Chancellor's Prize and the Craven Scholarship. He was ordained Deacon in 1867, and Priest in 1869. Although he thus entered into Holy Orders so long ago, he has, curiously enough for a man who has been appointed one of the chiefs of the Church, never held any parochial office, though he has unofficially done a good deal of parish work from time to time. During this period he held a succession of College and University appointments at Oxford. He was one of the College Tutors of Brasenose, and was successively Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner in the Theological School, and Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture. In 1883 he was made Canon of Rochester. In ecclesiastical politics Mr. Wordsworth is a moderate High Churchman. He has published several classical and theological books. His appointment to the See of Salisbury caused great satisfaction in Oxford, where he has always been highly esteemed and respected. He is married to a daughter of the late Rev. Henry Coxe, the well-known Librarian of the Bodleian.—Our portrait is from a photograph by J. J. Eastmead, 95, Eastgate, Rochester.

MR. THOMAS THORNYCROFT,

Who died August 30th, at the age of sixty-nine, was the son of a Cheshire yeoman. He was intended for the medical profession, but, showing a strong bias in the direction of sculpture, he was articled to Mr. John Francis, his future father-in-law, in whose studio he acquired the *technique* of his art. Subsequently he and his young wife went to Rome, where, as his work afterwards showed, he imbibed the true spirit of the antique. Among his many meritorious productions were his "Alfred Instructed by His Mother," a portrait statue of "Lady Chandos Pole," a graceful group of "Lady Harrington and Lord Petersham," statues of James I. and Charles I. (now in Westminster Hall), statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, and an equestrian statue of the late Lord Mayo. He also made a beautiful sketch for the Havelock statue in Trafalgar Square, and his Boadicea group (which unfortunately remains unfinished) was much admired by the late Prince Consort, who was a competent critic. Besides being an excellent sculptor, Mr. Thornycroft was very ready in mechanical invention, and a capital amateur engineer. His talents have descended to his sons, one of whom, John, is a well-known engineer and torpedo-boat builder, the other, Hamo, is one of the most eminent sculptors of the day.—Our portrait is from a photograph lent to us by the family.

AYUB KHAN

AYUB KHAN, the grandson of Dost Mahomed, and first cousin to Abdul Rahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, has recently come again to the front, through the late frontier dispute between Russia and Afghanistan. It may be remembered that in the Afghan War of 1880, which ensued after the massacre of Cavagnari, Ayub was master of Herat, and on the deposition of his brother, Yakoub, hoped that the British would favour his claims to the Ameership. He was disappointed, however; and Abdul Rahman, who had long been an exile in Russia, was ultimately selected as the new ruler, and installed at Cabul under British auspices. Ayub, nevertheless, determined not to yield without a struggle, and advancing upon Candahar inflicted a severe defeat upon General Burrows at the Battle of Maiwand. He was subsequently, however, completely defeated by General Roberts in the Battle of Candahar, and he once more returned to Herat. When, later on, we evacuated Candahar Ayub seized the opportunity, and marching upon the city took it, and then prepared for a march upon Cabul. Abdul Rahman, however, on September 27th, 1881, gave him battle outside Candahar, and completely routed his army. Ayub fled to Herat, but was pursued by the Ameer's victorious troops, who forced him to take refuge in Persia, where for the last few years he has been interned. The Shah has treated him with great respect, and has made him an allowance of 350,000 a month, but he has not been allowed to leave the country, lest he should create further disturbances in Afghanistan. An attempt to escape from Persia was happily frustrated last spring. Had the Russians and Afghans come to open warfare, however, there is little doubt but that Russia would have put forward Ayub as a claimant to the Afghan throne, and thus sow division in their enemy's camp, for with a large number of Afghans Ayub's name is still highly popular.

DEATH OF JUMBO, THE ELEPHANT

MOST of us remember the excitement about Jumbo some three years ago, when Barnum purchased him for his travelling circus. He had long been a favourite at the Zoological Gardens, but no one till then was aware of the strength of the attachment which he inspired; never before, perhaps, in the world's history have so many people been affectionately interested in the fortunes of a four-footed personage whom it seems quite a libel to style "a brute beast."

Jumbo and his diminutive companion, Tom Thumb, had been performing with the other members of the Barnum, Bailey, and Hutchinson show at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, on the evening of September 15th. As the show was about to depart, orders were given to load up the circus train, which stood on a siding upon the railway. The animals had to be driven for this purpose up the main line. All were on board the train except Jumbo and Tom Thumb, when, by some grievous blunder or misunderstanding, a special train came thundering down upon them. As the line was blocked on one side by a row of carriages, and on the other by a steep bank, the only chance of escape was to outrun the train. Jumbo accordingly set off at a brisk trot, followed by Tom Thumb and their respective attendants, but, when about six car lengths from the crossing, the engine hit the little elephant, throwing him off the track, and breaking his leg. It then dashed into Jumbo, striking him on the legs. He was pitched forward on his knees. He gave a loud yell of pain, and then rolled over on his side. The engine was thrown from the

rails, and laid in the ditch; several of the carriages also left the rails. The collision is declared to have been as violent as if two trains had run into one another when going at a high rate of speed.

Jumbo lay jammed in between the engine and the cars, with his leg broken and great gashes in his side. His feet were torn, and blood was oozing from his mouth. It was evident that the hand of death was upon him. But he remained undaunted. After the yell which he uttered when he was struck, he assumed an air of determination, which he maintained until he was dead.

Not far from Jumbo stood Tom Thumb, with his leg broken, wailing piteously. His keeper lay beneath him, holding his trunk, trying to console him. The poor creature appeared grateful for the many kindnesses which were bestowed upon him. It is hoped that he may survive his injuries.

Matthew Scott, Jumbo's keeper, had attended him since he was a baby, twenty-one years ago. Long after Jumbo had died, Scott lay on his body and wept.

"What makes you cry?" asked a bystander.

"Jumbo was a king, though he was a beast, and I loved him; and that is why I cry," answered the attendant.

Two days later Jumbo was skinned under the direction of skilful taxidermists. The skin was to be stuffed, and placed in Tuft College, Massachusetts. The skeleton will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The other remains were burnt on a funeral pile in the presence of an immense assemblage, the ashes being collected and placed in an urn.—Our engraving is from a photograph by Scott and Hopkins, St. Thomas, Ontario. We may add that various pictures referring to Jumbo will be found in our issues for February 25th and April 1st, 1882. These can be obtained from the publisher.

GUNBOATS ON THEIR WAY TO THE CAPE

OUR illustration represents an incident of the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope of the two gunboats, H.M.S. *Tickler* and *Griper*, which were towed to their destination by the transport *Richmond Hill*. The voyage took nearly three months, as the rate of steaming generally averaged five knots, and never exceeded seven and a-half knots. Some bad weather, also, was encountered, when the gunboats had to be battened down, and consequently got terribly wet. Our illustration shows one of the gunboats—the *Tickler*—adrift, the tow hawser having snapped. She at once hoisted signals of distress, the *Griper* signalled "stop," and a boat being immediately lowered from the *Richmond Hill* the fixings were made taut, and in an hour the voyage was resumed. Simon's Bay was reached on August 5th, and the guns and carriages and ammunition, which had been carried on board the *Richmond Hill*, were re-transferred to the gunboats by the crew of H.M.S. *Raleigh*, under the direction of Captain Wilson, R.N., V.C., a task which was accomplished with a smartness which did great credit to naval discipline.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS JUBILEE

A DINNER was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, the 9th instant, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. Previous to that year the Corporations had been in a very bad way. They were elected in most cases by a small body of corrupt and often pauper Freemen, the revenues were generally expended in entertainments and dinners among themselves—on anything in fact but the interests of their boroughs. The Act of 1835 changed all this. A fair and uniform qualification for the Municipal Franchise was established, and powers were given to the new Corporations which have proved most beneficial. They have become in many instances purveyors of gas and water to their boroughs, while their revenues—and, it must be added, their liabilities too—have increased in an enormous degree. On Friday about three hundred and fifty representatives of various Corporations sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor of York, and among the guests were the Lord Mayor of London, Earl Granville, Sir Richard Cross, M.P., Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. G. Russell, M.P., and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. After dinner a large number of toasts were drunk, most of the speeches expressing the hope that the forthcoming County Government Boards might be as successful in their operations as the Municipal Corporations had been. Afterwards the Lord Mayor of London gave a ball at the Mansion House, to which his provincial brethren were all invited. This ball forms the subject of our principal engraving.

MEN-OF-WAR AT COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Ceylon, being a convenient coaling-station is frequently visited by ships of war and transports. Nevertheless, the arrival there of H.M.S. *Agamemnon* some months since on her way to China caused considerable excitement among the inhabitants. She was piloted into the harbour at 11 P.M. by the aid of the electric light, and anchored within the breakwater at the outermost buoy, where she proceeded to take in coals. Next day the *Monitor* (gunboat) anchored closer in shore, near some Arab dhows from Bussora and Egypt, and many of the inhabitants of Colombo were permitted through the kindness of the officers to visit these vessels of war. Arabi Effendi, the Egyptian political prisoner, has been observed to pause while driving past the harbour, and to examine the *Agamemnon* with great interest by the aid of glasses. In the streets of Colombo, soldiers and sailors, both British and foreign, disport themselves to the astonishment of the natives. Some of the foreigners were French soldiers and sailors, who landed at Colombo on their way to China. Hawkers of curios, &c., abound about the landing wharves, as all travellers who have ever touched at Singhalese ports can testify. The juice of a fresh cocoa-nut is very refreshing during the intense heat of the day. Sometimes, however, the vendors, after the juice is withdrawn, fill up the nut with arrack. Jack Tar is not always sorry to discover that a cocoa-nut may yield a liquor of an anti-temperance character, nevertheless the vendors are very properly subject to punishment, if the trick is discovered.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. John L. K. Van Dort, of Colombo.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION

"WHILE," writes the non-commissioned officer of the Intelligence Department to whom we are indebted for our sketches, "Sir West Ridgeway and the cavalry escort were recently encamped near Herat, in order to afford Captains Peacocke and Yate an opportunity of inspecting the progress of the fortifications, a ceremonious visit was paid to Sir West by the Governor of Herat, Mahamad Sarwar Khan, the Sipah Salar, or Commander-in-Chief of the garrison, Feramorz Khan, and the Ameer's representative, Kazi Sad-ud-din Khan. These worthies came to hold a consultation relative to the future plans and movements of the Mission, and were received with such display as the little camp could muster on the occasion, the 11th Bengal Lancers being paraded to line the principal avenue between the tents.

"The Persian muleteer is generally a strongly-built, active fellow, rather excitable, and tremendously loquacious; always jabbering at the top of his voice with violent gesticulations, he forms a striking contrast to the taciturn, self-contained Turkomans, of whom so many are employed with the Mission. With every five or six mules will be found a short-legged, stout-built pony, or *yaboo*, who invariably takes the lead on the road, the mules following docilely behind. In fact,

without their accustomed leader they can hardly be managed at all. The *palan*, or pack-saddle, is a sort of huge cushion, generally made of all kinds of old scraps of carpet, canvas, &c., and stuffed with straw. The gear is decked out with gaudy-coloured worsted tassels; but the feature of the whole is the quantity of bells, some of them of enormous size, which are hung all about the animals, making a terrific din when they move.

"From the hills to the north-west of the Herat Valley, a *dasht*, or elevated plain, slopes very gently down to the Hari-Rud, furrowed by several small streams. On the banks of one of these—the Sinjao—is the curious natural formation I have sketched. The surface of the *dasht* is composed of a crust of hard conglomerate rock, below which are beds of indurated clay of considerable thickness. The Sinjao has cut for itself a deep, narrow gorge, the lower clay having been gradually eaten away, while the conglomerate has collapsed in huge slabs or flakes. Near the mouth of this gorge, where the elevated plain commences to sink down to the level of the Hari-Rud, this natural pillar has been formed by the action of water. The capital is a great slab of conglomerate rock, which would seem to have so sheltered the clay immediately beneath it that this has remained standing, while the rest of the substratum has been eroded. The height of the clay shaft is about thirty feet. It is from six to eight feet in diameter at the bottom, its narrowest part, and ten or twelve feet at the top, just under the capital. It can be seen at the first glance that the latter once formed part of the general surface of the plain."

OLD TESTAMENT REVISERS

See page 431.

"FIRST PERSON SINGULAR"

MR. DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY'S New Story, illustrated by Arthur Hopkins, is continued on page 437.

A SALE OF HUNTERS

THIS is in many parts of the country a frequent incident just before the beginning of the hunting season. The sale may or may not be a genuine affair. Sometimes—as for example where the proprietor is for some reason or another giving up hunting—the animals offered for public competition are really worth buying; but occasionally—sharp practice being a by no means rare accompaniment of dealings in horseflesh—the horses brought to the hammer have some defect, moral or physical, which, though cleverly concealed at the time of sale, may, as far as the ultimate possessor is concerned, reappear very unpleasantly at some critical moment in the hunting field.



THE transference of Mr. Mayer's enterprise from the Gaiety to the very heart of the French colony in London may, perhaps, be considered to modify in some degree the conditions of success. To cater, in brief, for French audiences is not exactly the same thing as providing English audiences with the French plays most congenial to their tastes. Hence it may be that Casimir Delavigne's *Don Juan d'Autriche* was not so unwise a choice for the opening performance of the season of French plays at the ROYALTY as might at first appear, for the recent revival of the play at the Théâtre Français has awakened a curiosity and interest in Paris which may well have found an echo in the neighbourhood of Dean Street and Leicester Square. The day for M. Delavigne's pseudo-historical pieces, however, has with us clearly gone by. His *Louis XI.*, indeed, is still esteemed by star actors, as is Lord Lytton's *Richelieu*, which was clearly modelled upon the productions of this author. *Don Juan d'Autriche*, however, has but little to recommend it beyond a painfully ingenious story, tediously spread over a four hours' performance. The company includes no very distinguished name, yet numbers some capable performers, who in other pieces may probably be more successful in inducing Mr. Mayer's English patrons to remain till the fall of the curtain.

The cost of those *matinées* which are just now in so much favour with amateurs and ambitious aspirants to histrionic fame may be inferred from the circumstance that the management of the IMPERIAL Theatre offer the use of that house for 25*l.*, including the remuneration of stage carpenters and the orchestra, and the cost of gas. The Imperial is correctly described as "an elegant and commodious theatre," though it has certainly not been associated of late with any brilliant success; with superstitious amateurs this fact may perhaps be against it.

Miss Kate Vaughan, much to the satisfaction of her numerous admirers, has come forth as a dancer once more. She will henceforth take a prominent part in the beautiful ballet *Evansior* at HER MAJESTY'S Theatre, which has now passed into the hands of Mr. C. H. Hawtrej.

Mrs. Bernard Beere made her appearance on Thursday afternoon for the first time in London in the character of Margaret Woffington at the Gaiety Theatre.

The news that Mrs. Alfred Mellon has broken down in health, and is seriously ill, will be received with regret by many old playgoers, who remember how great a favourite was this lady—then known as Miss Woolgar—with Adelphi audiences in bygone days.

The farewell benefit to Mr. Creswick, which is to take place at DRURY LANE, on Thursday, the 29th inst., is certain to attract a large and friendly audience. Scenes from various plays will be given, in which Mr. Irving, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Miss Ada Cavendish, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Edouin, Miss Atherton, Mr. Henry Neville, and Miss Bateman will repeat some of their best-known characters. Mrs. Stirling and Mrs. Kendal will also recite pieces; but the special feature of the bill will be the appearance of Mr. Creswick in a scene from *King Lear*, in association with Mr. Herman Vezin and Miss Rose Leclercq.



LORD SALISBURY, through his Secretary, has informed an inquiring Conservative correspondent that the General Election "will probably take place about the 17th of November, as formerly announced by him."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has issued his address to the electors of the division of Birmingham which he is to contest against Mr. Bright. Much of it might have been written by a Liberal. Perhaps its most suggestive passage is that in which he speaks of promoting a scheme of Imperial Federation between the Mother Country and the colonies, not only for defensive, but for commercial, purposes.

MR. GOSCHEN migrated from Mid to East Lothian on Tuesday, and speaking at Haddington, echoed Lord Hartington's and Lord Derby's refusal of last week to accept the invitation given to the Moderate Liberals to join the Conservatives. On Wednesday, speaking at Glasgow, he threw cold water on Mr. Chamberlain's programme, and on recent proposals for a general shortening of the hours of labour. On the same day Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Trowbridge in support of the Liberal candidates for Wiltshire, and, referring incidentally to Mr. Goschen's opinions as the product of a "cold and calculating scepticism," criticised with considerable animation Lord Salisbury's Newport address, especially the passages in it which dealt in detail with his own proposal for empowering local authorities to purchase land for allotments and small holdings. On Wednesday, too, Colonel Stanley, at Burnley, disclaimed a belief in Fair Trade; and Sir Henry James addressed the electors of Bury in Lancashire, for which borough he is the Liberal candidate. In the course of his remarks on the "land laws," he declared himself ready to "sweep away all life-tenancies," with the one exception of the widow, and to invalidate any charge upon the estate which would interfere with its free transfer.

ADDRESSING ON TUESDAY HIS CONSTITUENTS at Pontefract, Mr. Childers calculated that the execution of Mr. Chamberlain's Free Education scheme would entail an addition of 2,000,000*l.* sterling to the Education estimates, and before assenting to so large an increase, he asked for an inquiry into the whole subject by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. He enumerated the Imperial matters which ought to be excluded from the scope of any system of local self-government in Ireland. Among them were Customs duties, and he took occasion to remark that Mr. Parnell's scheme of Protection to Irish industries was thoroughly Utopian. Somewhat too hesitatingly, perhaps, he added that "we might go further," and require, even in the regulation of purely Irish matters, that religious liberty and the strict observance of contracts should be as much protected as they are under the American Constitution from infringement by an individual State.

TAKING LEAVE, with Lord Algernon Percy, of the old constituency of Westminster, on Tuesday, in St. James's Hall, Mr. W. H. Smith said that what Mr. Childers proposed for Ireland was virtually the Repeal of the Union. Free education was the thin end of the wedge which would destroy the voluntary schools, and banish religious teaching from all of them. With an obvious application Mr. Smith warned his hearers against supporting the political Mr. Facing-both-Ways, who had for five years been doing immense mischief to his country, most conscientiously preaching one thing and most conscientiously doing another, the consequence being confusion and disaster in Egypt and elsewhere.

IN AN ADDRESS, chiefly on the benefits conferred by Free Trade, at Street, near Glastonbury, at the opening of a Working Men's Hall, during a visit to his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. John Bright, M.P., referred in an undecided tone to his friend Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of free education, remarking that he supposed very few labourers' families pay more for the education of their children at a Board School than the price of a quart of beer in a week.

IN WHAT WAS EVIDENTLY a carefully-elaborated speech at Halifax, on Tuesday, Sir Charles Dilke sketched the scheme of Local Government which he favours. Sweeping away the present congeries of local authorities, he would establish three, an open Vestry for the parish, an elected District Council for the sanitary district, urban and rural, and an elective County Board for the county. He would, if he could, go further, and replace the present Local Government Board by an elective one, composed of the representatives of English County Councils, with similarly constituted Boards for Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. He would also abolish the plural property vote, substitute the ballot-box for the voting paper, and in lieu of subsidies would hand over certain Imperial taxes for local collection.

LORD TENNYSON has been elected President of the London Library in succession to the late Lord Houghton.

ALBERT MEDALS of the first and second class have been bestowed by Her Majesty on six mining *employés* of various grades and occupations, "for conspicuous gallantry displayed on the occasion of the explosion at the Clifton Hall colliery in June last."

THE ARMY RETURNS, just published, show a net increase of 7,477 in the force during 1884. Of 575 cases of drunkenness not one occurred in the Household Cavalry.

IN A CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. Gladstone and Sir M. Hicks-Beach turning mainly on some statements of the latter respecting the intentions of the late Government in regard to the Crimes Act, the former, with the permission of the Queen, makes public the fact that his Cabinet was at least provisionally united as to the propriety of re-enacting, not absolutely, but so that Lord Spencer should have power to put them in force, such of the clauses of the Act as related to special juries and change of venue.

THE LAUSE OF A FEW HOURS produced a singular comment on Mr. Parnell's statement on Sunday in Dublin that the public opinion of the Irish people had asserted itself to put down outrage. About midnight a party of mounted and armed men surrounded Lord Headley's mansion, Aghadoe House, near Kilmaree, where is residing Mr. Hussey, the land agent, a diabolical attempt to blow up whose former residence, Edenburn, was made just a twelvemonth ago. The Moonlighters approached the house, the night being very dark, in three different parties, their plan of operations being for two of them to open fire, and then withdraw, so as to lure the police inside and outside to follow them, when the house and its inmates would have been at the mercy of the third party, which was concealed in an adjoining wood. The police, however, while returning the fire, stuck to their posts; and, finding their stratagem unsuccessful, the Moonlighters made off.

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNAL ATTEMPTS at what may be called commercial boycotting is being made by the South of Ireland Cattle Association, which has refused to make use of the vessels of the Cork Steam Packet Company for the conveyance of their cattle, unless its directors pledged themselves not to ship any belonging to any member of the Landlords' Property Defence Association. The directors and shareholders found themselves between two dangers—the loss of 150,000*l.* a year, and the probable strike on the part of their *employés* if they resisted the nefarious demand; while, if they complied with it, the penalties of the law for not fulfilling their obligations as common carriers. By a large majority, however, it was decided to reject the cattle-dealers' demand, and the company has since been boycotted, fortunately to the no small inconvenience of the boycotters themselves.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death, in his seventy-seventh year, of Mr. J. E. Walker, barrister, of the Inner Temple, well known in University circles, who, with Cardinal Manning and the late Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury, took a First Class at Oxford in 1830; in his seventy-third year, of Major-General Stephen Pott, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, who served with distinction in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-4; at Dinan, in his fifty-sixth year, of Major-General Montagu Procter, only son of the late Bryan Waller Procter, "Barry Cornwall," the poet. General Procter joined the Bengal Native Infantry in 1852, and, serving in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, was present at the Siege of Delhi. Latterly his employment was in connection with the Indian Civil Service. The death is also announced of Mr. John Clare, of Liverpool, who was one of the first to suggest the protection of war-vessels by iron plates, and thus to pave the way for iron ship-building. Maintaining

that his suggestions had been adopted and acted on by the Admiralty, he made on the Government a claim for a million sterling, which it rejected, and which Parliament did not support.



THE TURF.—The Cesarewitch week has produced some interesting racing, but visitors have experienced some rough weather on the "barren, blasted heath," which gets its north and east wind and ozone direct from the North Sea without any intervening obstacle on the comparatively flat expanse of Norfolk. For some reason or other the long-distance handicap has excited less interest than usual during the last few weeks, and the withdrawal one after another of the best-class animals which had accepted, reduced the field both in quantity and quality. The number of runners was, however, twenty-two. Althorp who, almost from the publication of the weights, took the premier position in the market, started first favourite at 9 to 2, and Eurasian held the next place at 5 to 1, his status being mainly achieved by the prestige of the Hammond stable, which furnished the winner last year in St. Gatien; the French filly, Plaisanterie, who eventually made things pleasant for the French contingency, being, with the Irish mare, Xema, next in demand. In the race Kinsky and Sir Kenneth were the most prominent for the greater part of the long journey, but towards the finish it was practically a match between the French filly and Xema; but it was evidently the foreigner's race some distance from home, and she won by two lengths. Her victory was received, after the traditional manner on the English Turf, with hearty applause; her performance as a three-year-old, with 7st. 8lb. on her back, being a good one. This is her thirteenth victory out of fourteen essays, and her jockey Hartley, who in past years was not unfamiliar on the Newmarket Heath, has ridden her in all her wins. Xema was second, Postscript third, Cipolina fourth, and the sterling little Althorp, who by no means disgraced himself, fifth. Looking back to past records, we find that this race has been won by three-year-olds no less than seven times in the last decade, exclusive of Tuesday's race, confirming the belief that the thoroughbred is at its best towards the close of its three-year-old career. It is hardly necessary to say that the professional "prophets," almost to a man, rang the changes on the two first favourites, and consequently cannot "congratulate their followers." The Middle Park Plate produced only nine runners, and Minting started with odds on him, notwithstanding Saraband being in the field. The finish, however, was a very close one, the favourite defeating Braw Lass only by a neck, who was only a head in advance of Saraband. There can be little doubt but that the winner will be a hot winter favourite for the next Derby.—The scratching of Paradox for the Cambridge-shire continues to be the subject of acrimonious discussion, and it is probable that Mr. Brodrick Cloete will challenge the Jockey Club to investigate the whole matter.—In the person of Mr. Bowes, one of the oldest supporters of the Turf has passed away. He won his first Derby as long ago as 1835 with Mundig, and three other winners of the Blue Ribbon, including the mighty West Australian, were his. He was the oldest member of the Jockey Club, Lord Strafford excepted. Recently his colours have been to the fore, but in consequence of his death several first-class two-year-olds have become disqualified for the races for which they had been entered.

FOOTBALL.—Under Association Rules Brentwood has beaten Charterhouse; Aston Villa Derby County; Queen's Park Notts County; and the Clapham Rovers and Old Westminsters have played a draw.—Under Rugby Rules Richmond has beaten Cooper's Hill College, and Dulwich College St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—We regret to record thus early in the season that a football player has met his death at Glasgow through an injury received in a game.

AQUATICS.—A couple of recent matches have given a spurt to sculling on the Thames. The first was that between W. East, jun., of Putney, and H. Follett of Richmond, for 50*l.* a side, over the Championship course last week, which resulted in a comparatively easy victory for the former, though his antagonist rowed a plucky stern chase. East, the son of the well-known proprietor of the boat house at Putney, the headquarters of the Leander Club, is still in his "teens," and if he manages himself judiciously, and is not over-worked before he comes to maturity, bids fair to make a first-rate sculler. The second match was between J. Murphy and G. Hunter, and was rowed on Monday last, the course being from Putney to Biffen's at Hammersmith. It was well contested from start to finish, Murphy winning by only a clear length.—From the Antipodes we hear that Beach, the Champion of the World, is making preparations for a visit to England; but probably he will be induced to accept Hanlan's challenge to row him on American waters, though his challenge to Hanlan is confined to Australian waters.

COURSING.—The public meetings connected with this sport since our last issue do not call for special remark. The Wye Meeting was well supported and carried out, the enclosed ground being one of the best in the country. The stoutness of the Kent hares is proverbial, and the trials, generally speaking, were genuine.—The Carmichael Meeting is one of the best in Scotland, and the recent gathering was in every way a success.—Greyhounds, as all coursers know, are often designated as "long-tails;" but Organist, the recent winner of Puppy Stakes at Morne Park Meeting, and since sold at a long price to cross the Channel, lost his caudal appendage a few weeks ago, through its being cut off by a train. Consequently he looks like one of the old "lurchers" who were "docked" to save the tax on "long-tails."—The *Coursing Calendar* suggests a brilliant season in store.

CRICKET.—All cricketers lament the death of Edgar Willshire, the old Kentish bowler, who played his first match for his county in 1847. His being "no-balled" by the late John Lillywhite for bowling above his shoulder caused a great controversy, and eventually led to the law being altered in 1864. A large number of cricketers, including Lord Harris, attended his funeral at Ladywell, Lewisham, on Monday last.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A challenge has been issued by a patron of George Littlewood, of Sheffield, to run him against any man in the world for fifty miles, or for him to join in a sweepstake of 100*l.* each, providing four enter.

SHOOTING.—The pheasant shooting season, so far as it has gone, amply justifies the anticipations formed of it; and doubtless when the *battue* time comes the birds will "fall as the leaves fall, which fall in October." The rearing season was exceptionally good.—The deer-stalking season has certainly been a successful one, though the number of grand "heads" sent to well known taxidermists for preservation have hardly been up to the average.

BILLIARDS.—The first match of the season, or rather of what was the season, and certainly the first public match under the new rules of the Billiard Association, has been played between Roberts, the Champion, and Taylor, the latter receiving 3,000 points in 10,000 up, the spot being barred. Roberts won by 339 points.—The Duke of Montrose is President of the new Association, and among the Vice-Presidents are Lord Lurgan, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Mayo, Lord Hardwicke, and Mr. A. N. Hornby.



OLD TEMPLE BAR will probably be erected either in Wanstead Park or West Ham Park. The matter is shortly to be decided by the City Lands Committee, in conference with other committees.

A WHISTLING PERFORMANCE of Bellini's *Norma* will shortly be given at Milan. A troupe of performers undertake to whistle through the whole of the opera, the choruses being executed by sixteen whistlers.

THE CONGO CHIMPANZEE, lately added to the Paris Jardin des Plantes, has died of cold only a week after its arrival. Another precious tropical visitor, the Sumatra orang-outang, is dying in the garden from the same cause.

A HANDSOME CEYLON SPORTING TROPHY will be prominent in the Indian section of next year's Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington. Several well-known sportsmen will contribute their collections to the trophy.

THE PIONEER OF GERMAN WEST-AFRICAN COLONISATION, Dr. Nachtigal, is to be commemorated by a fine memorial over his grave at Cape Palmas, lofty enough to serve as a landmark for seamen. The Teutonic Geographical Societies will find the funds.

A RAILWAY UP THE HEIGHTS OF MONTMARTRE is likely to be constructed in Paris on the same plan as the lines ascending to the upper quarters of Lyons. A wire rope will be used, the weight of the descending carriage pulling up a vehicle on the opposite side.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT THE ALBERT PALACE, Battersea, will probably be ready by the end of this month. Some fifty native artisans and entertainers are now on their way to inhabit a "gaum" in the Palace, and to illustrate Indian handicrafts and industries in native workshops. Snake-charmers, nautch-girls, and conjurers will also form part of the entertainment.

BRUSSELS AS THE BELGIAN CAPITAL is being seriously threatened by public opinion, which is anxious to make Antwerp the official seat of Government. Antwerp's commercial advantages as a sea-port are put forward as an argument, and it is further urged that the European Powers should raise the prohibition against the important city on the Scheldt being made a port of war.

A MEMORIAL OF THE RING THEATRE CATASTROPHE AT VIENNA four years ago, when fully 300 persons lost their lives in the fire, has been erected on the site of the unfortunate building. It is a fine mansion, built by subscription as a perpetual remembrance of the disaster, and arranged in residential flats. The proceeds of the rents are to be used for charitable purposes, so the Viennese style the building the "Poor-House."

AUTUMN FASHIONS FOR PET DOGS IN PARIS are highly elaborate this year, and are studied by a special milliner. Elegantly embroidered coats, luxurious baskets for day and night, and fanciful collars are planned for Loulou or Chéri; and, owing to the late Royalist successes in the elections, many loving mistresses of the bourgeoisie are anxious to copy aristocratic dames, and adorn their pets with the "Chambord collar," worked with silver *fleur-de-lis*.

DR. FERRAN'S MUCH-DISCUSSED SYSTEM OF INOCULATION FOR CHOLERA is roundly condemned by the Spanish Government Committee charged to report on the discovery. They declare that a person thus inoculated spreads contagion, and that not only is he not safe from the cholera, but he is more susceptible to other diseases, owing to the derangement of the constitution caused by the operation. Speaking of the cholera, the Italian Government has made an example of all public officials who have cowardly deserted their posts during the Sicilian outbreak. Many are dismissed altogether, others are suspended for a time, and others again lose their salaries for a certain period.

THE ADVANCE OF ART IN INDIA as a career for educated natives is very marked at the Simla Fine Art Exhibition, just opened by Lord Dufferin, and the Viceroy, in his inaugural speech, dwelt with much satisfaction on the increasing number of natives qualifying as professional artists. He remarked that at present educated Indians were practically restricted to three professions—the Bar, the Press, and Government employ; but Art opened up a useful and profitable career to hundreds of young men, whether as painters, engravers, sculptors, metal workers, and the like. In many ways the India of to-day, he thought, resembled Italy of the fifteenth century, with its numerous princely courts and great public works, and he considered that wealthy men, by patronising Art, might well revive in India the glories of the European Renaissance.

POPE LEO HAS TAKEN UP HIS FAVOURITE AUTUMN AMUSEMENT, lark-catching in the Vatican Gardens. But, according to a description given by the correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, this sport seems a strangely cruel pastime for the Infallible Head of a Christian Church, and might well rouse the ire of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Numbers of fine singing larks are blinded with a red-hot needle, and concealed in cages in a fine laurel grove, where flocks of larks fly across from seawards during their autumn migrations. The blind songsters decoy their fellows by their loud strains, and nets are then deftly dropped over the unlucky birds attracted. His Holiness gets very angry with any awkward attendant who fails to drop the net at the critical moment, and himself often extricates the birds, and kills them in the approved fashion by crushing their heads between thumb and finger.

THE LUXEMBOURG MUSEUM OF MODERN FRENCH PAINTERS closed finally on Wednesday, the rooms being required for Government purposes. Part of the collection—works by deceased artists—will go to the Louvre, but the main portion will be housed in the new galleries prepared at the former Orangerie in the Tuileries Garden—now a very handsome building. As it was really almost impossible to see some of the works to any advantage in several of the smaller ill-lighted rooms at the Luxembourg, the change will be greatly for the better. Considerable alterations are also being made at the Louvre, where one of the two Salles d'États is being entirely modified to receive the works of the French School, which at present are very much scattered. The new gallery will be handsomely decorated with medallion, likenesses of Gallic artists, and another plan is the formation of a museum of portraits of painters like that in Florence.

LONDON MORTALITY increased again last week, and 1,309 deaths were registered, against 1,251 during the previous seven days, a rise of 58, being 146 below the average, and at the rate of 167 per 1,000. These deaths included 2 from small-pox (a fall of 3), 17 from measles (a decline of 3), 21 from scarlet fever (a rise of 7), 14 from diphtheria (a decrease of 10), 34 from whooping-cough (a rise of 12), 12 from enteric fever (a fall of 4), 6 from ill-defined forms of fever (an increase of 5), 35 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a decline of 7, and 1 from English cholera. There were 2,491 births registered against 2,516 during the previous week, being 164 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 47.6 deg., and 5.2 deg. below the average. Rain fell on each day of the week to the aggregate amount of 1.09 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 14.4 hours, against 21.4 hours at Glynde Place, Lewes.



MR. A. FULTON
Mayor of Cardiff



MR. W. B. REDFARN
Mayor of Cambridge



MR. W. T. WARREN
Mayor of Winchester



MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS
Mayor of Swansea



SIR R. N. FOWLER, M.P.
Lord Mayor of London



MR. J. CLOSE
Lord Mayor of York



MR. C. WATHEN
Mayor of Bristol



MR. W. H. BRITTAIN
Mayor of Sheffield



DR. A. K. ROLLIT
Mayor of Hull



MR. F. J. CLARKE
Mayor of Lincoln



MR. W. H. STEPHENSON
Mayor of Newcastle



MR. J. OBERLIN-HARRIS
Mayor of Windsor



MR. W. BROWN
Mayor of Exeter



MR. T. MARTINEAU
Mayor of Birmingham



MR. JOHN HOLLMAN
Mayor of Norwich



MAJOR HENRY SEPPINGS
Mayor of Lowestoft



THE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE



MR. GEORGE ANDREW
Mayor of Middlesbrough



MR. D. RADCLIFFE
Mayor of Liverpool



MR. J. J. HARWOOD
Mayor of Manchester



MR. G. F. FILDERS
Mayor of Salisbury



MR. J. R. BOWER
Mayor of Leeds



MR. ARTHUR HOLMAN, C.M.G.
Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon



MR. J. HUGHES
Mayor of Oxford



MR. E. J. REEVES
Mayor of Brighton



MR. H. COSHAM
Mayor of Bath



MR. JOHN BURTON
Mayor of Nottingham



SIR JOSEPH HERON
Town Clerk of Manchester



SIR J. B. MONCKTON
Town Clerk of London



MR. G. W. MORRISON
Town Clerk of Leeds



MR. JAMES MAYCOCK
Mayor of Coventry



MR. ISAAC SMITH
Mayor of Bradford



MR. EDWARD JAMES
Mayor of Plymouth

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS JUBILEE IN LONDON, TO CELEBRATE THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASSING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT, 1835



THE CRISIS IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE has lost nothing in intensity this week. The Areopagus of the Powers, if we are to believe the usually trustworthy Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, has at last spoken out. A Collective Note sent to Sofia and Constantinople condemns the Revolution of September 18 as a blameworthy violation of the Berlin Treaty, and pronounces that the Porte would be justified in taking military action to restore order. Meanwhile a spirit of uncertainty and of uneasiness prevails in all the countries concerned. Servia is still busy completing the assemblage of her forces, the Porte is scarcely less active in making defensive preparations, and with such success that Servia will find an invasion of Turkish territory a far more arduous undertaking than would have been the case a fortnight since. Greece is mobilising her troops, and a popular demonstration was held at Athens on Saturday. After passing a resolution declaring their willingness to undergo every sacrifice to save Hellenism, those present proceeded to the house of the Premier, M. Deliyannis, and evinced their dissatisfaction at the pacific tone in which he addressed them by shouting "We want the mobilisation of the army and war." That evening three classes of reserves were ordered to be called out. At the same time, the Greek Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to give the Porte all due pacific assurances. In Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia all is military preparation, and large quantities of arms and stores are being imported. The chief apprehension comes not from any fear of Turkish military action, but from a dread of Servian invasion. King Milan's forces have certainly made a strategical advance towards the Bulgarian frontier, and a perfect panic prevails in the district around Sofia, numbers of the country people taking refuge in the city. There has always been a latent jealousy between Serb and Bulgar, and it would take but little to fan this into open hostility.

The Powers are earnestly striving to keep Greece and Servia in check. Strong representations have been made to the Greek Government against making military preparations, but the answer returned was that she is arming because of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia contrary to the Berlin Treaty. This, say the Greeks, was ratified in order to maintain the balance of power between the Greek and the Slav races, which will be endangered if Greek interests be disregarded. Servia is showing herself still less amenable to pacific influences, and has put forth long statements urging the justice of her claims to Old Servia, and pleading that her struggles for freedom in years gone by, and the faithfulness with which she has fulfilled the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty deserve some reward. Her readiness to take the field with 150,000 well-armed men is stated with much grim self-satisfaction, and it is manifest that M. Garaschavin, the Servian Premier, expressed the popular sentiment when in an interview with a newspaper correspondent he declared that it was not merely union that the Bulgarians had in view, but ascendancy, and that if Bulgaria were left alone, in a few months she would march into Macedonia, and finally on Nish and crush Servia. "Our fathers fought for their liberty regardless of consequences," he exclaimed; "we shall follow their example, and once more resort to the old weapon of revolution." There is little doubt that great sympathy for the Servians is felt by Austria, which hesitates to check the Serb enthusiasm, as in that case Russia would take the opportunity to increase her influence in the Balkan Peninsula. On this account the strictures of the Germans on the Austrian Government for not having held King Milan in check have been very angrily received, and the *Tagblatt* asks what good has yet resulted to Austria from the German alliance. Germany it declares shows no sympathy with Austria, but expels Austrian subjects from her territory, and levies heavy protective duties upon Austrian goods.

In FRANCE the first shock of their ill-success over, the Republicans are recovering their presence of mind, and striving to secure comparative union in their party for Sunday's elections. Opportunists and Radicals alike urge all shades of Republicans and Radicals to confront the enemy in a solid band, and the electoral lists have accordingly been extensively revised. In this revision the Opportunists in many cases have had to make serious sacrifices, as the Radicals as a rule came out above them in the elections of Sunday week; but both parties have been so alarmed at the Reactionary successes, that they have been anxious to secure a coalition on any terms. In Paris the elections resulted in only four out of the candidates obtaining the necessary majority, namely, MM. Lockroy, Floquet (President of the late Chamber), Brisson (the Premier), and De la Forge. Thus for Paris alone thirty-four re-elections will be held to-morrow (Sunday). Meanwhile Republican orators have been striving to minimise the Reactionary victory. M. Brisson has reminded the Republicans that even now they will have a majority of 150 votes—far greater than any party in any other Parliamentary country possesses; that they have an overwhelming majority in the Senate; and that the Presidency of the Republic is in their hands. Moreover, in years gone by they were in a minority, and yet by their union they overcame their adversaries. Thus the same policy will give them the same strength and the same success. "Then will fall the boasted pride of the Monarchists," he continues. "For some days past they have dared to threaten the Republic itself. Let us thank them for having cast aside the mask. Owing to their imprudence, France henceforth knows whither our adversaries would lead her—namely, to the ruin of our institutions and a new revolution. We are duly warned." The Cabinet is very angry with certain prefects for their lukewarm support of the Republican cause, and, taking a leaf out of the Duc de Broglie's book, M. Alain Targé has dismissed several provincial officials, and issued a whip to the remainder. The Conservatives are also working hard to secure further successes, but in view of a union of Republicans and Radicals these efforts are not likely to be attended with any noteworthy result. Father Hyacinthe made a curious statement respecting the Comte de Paris on Sunday. He said that in 1870 the Comte said in a conversation: "I am a Republican. In my estimation the Republic is the ideal of all Governments, but I will place above the Republic the National Will, which I am ready to obey whenever it shall summon me."

PARIS has been saddened by the death of M. Perrin, the energetic manager of the Théâtre Français, which, if somewhat less severely classical, became at least far more popular and commercially successful under his management than under that of his predecessors. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and was attended by all the literary celebrities of Paris, M. Dumas making the final speech at the grave. The only theatrical novelty this week is a new operetta, *Little Red Riding Hood*, at the Nouveautés. The music is by M. Gaston Serpette, and bids fair to become highly popular.

SPAIN is still very angry with GERMANY for her action in the Caroline Islands, and Prince Bismarck's last Note presented on Saturday does not appear to have lessened the soreness. In this Germany does not admit the Spanish historical pretensions, but leaves the question to be decided by priority of possession. If it can be proved on the receipt of the full despatches that the Spanish authorities had formally taken possession of Yap before the German ironclad *Itis* reached that island the Spanish claims will be admitted. If, how-

ever, the Germans are proved to have been first in the field the matter will assume a different aspect. As for the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, they are pronounced to form no part of the matter in dispute. The Spaniards now rest their main hopes upon the decision of the Pope, who, as the probable mediator, is devoting much attention to the matter. Cholera is still rife in the provinces, the cases on Tuesday being 253, and the deaths 109. The disease, however, has now disappeared from Madrid.

There appears at last to be some prospect of a definite settlement of matters in EGYPT, as the conference between Sir H. D. Wolff and the Porte is stated to have resulted in the conclusion of some basis of understanding between England and Turkey. By this the civil, military, and financial administration will be reorganised in such a manner that Egypt would be able to carry on her own Administration. No Turkish troops will be despatched, and the British troops will leave as soon as the condition of the country rendered such a step prudent. Meanwhile, the Sultan has telegraphed to the Khédive his thanks for the New Year's congratulations, and bestowing on his "illustrious Vizier Mehemet Tewfik I." the Order of the Nichani-Imtiaz, the highest distinction in Turkey. The only news from the interior is that, in answer to a request from Ras Alula, who was wounded in his recent encounter with Osman Digma, Colonel Saletta, the commander of the Italian troops at Massowah, has sent two Italian army doctors to attend upon the Abyssinian General.

In INDIA the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Association of Calcutta, and three other native political associations have adopted an appeal to the British electorate. After enumerating various causes of complaint—such as the non-settlement of the land question, the non-admission of natives to the higher grades of the civil and military services, the unequal distribution of home charges, the disarming and demoralising of the natives, the non-representation of native interests in the Legislative Council, and various other grievances—the document urges the electors to require every candidate for Parliament to press for a "Commission of Inquiry." The Burmese question is growing more serious. The King has declined the Viceroy's proposal of arbitration in the Bombay and Burmah Company's case, and has refused to suspend any action which is being taken against the Association. The *Times* correspondent states that a communication is accordingly to be sent to Mandalay, warning King Thebaw that, if the decree of confiscation be enforced upon the company, such an act will be regarded as a *casus belli*. The British Chief Commissioner has asked for an additional force of 8,000 men, and on their side the Burmese are strengthening their frontier defences.

Of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS we hear from DENMARK that the Parliamentary crisis still continues. On Monday there was a motion to reject the Provisional Financial Law which has been promulgated by a Royal decree. The Prime Minister opposed this, and declared that if the law were rejected the Government would still continue in force. The Speaker, however, held otherwise. Thereupon the Ministers left the House, and, after a hot debate, the law was rejected by a large majority.—In the UNITED STATES the explosion of Flood Rock at the Hell Gate entrance to New York Harbour was successfully carried out on Saturday. Three hundred thousand pounds of dynamite were used, and the spectacle of a body of water 1,200 feet square rising in the air like an iceberg is described as having been wonderfully striking. Nine acres of rock have thus been cleared away. The Republicans are very jubilant at having secured important electoral successes in Ohio, their candidate for the Governorship having been carried by a majority of 15,000.—In SICILY the deaths in Palermo from cholera continue to fall.—In EGYPT the Suez Canal is again blocked, this time by the steamer *Perim*.—In BRITISH COLUMBIA Lord Lansdowne has been speaking on Imperial Federation—which, from a Canadian point of view he condemned, one reason being that the members from the colonies would be lost in the House of Commons.



THE Royal party in the Highlands remains unchanged. The weather having improved, the Queen has been driving round Balmoral as usual, inspecting the Lochnagar Female School, and visiting her Majesty's poorer neighbours, such as the widow of one of the Royal workmen and a Balmoral farmer suffering from a long illness. On Sunday the Queen and Royal Family attended Divine Service in Crathie Church, where the Rev. A. W. Williamson officiated, and was afterwards presented to her Majesty. In the evening Sir R. Morier and Sir M. Hicks-Beach joined the Royal party at dinner. Next morning the Queen, with the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, visited Princess Frederica at Abergeldie Mains, while the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry went out deerstalking. The Princes have lately brought down some splendid Royal stags, and have also been partridge-shooting near Birkhall.—The Queen will shortly open the new bridge across the Dee at Ballater. Her Majesty has become patron of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and has presented 25*l.* to the Eleanor Cross Preservation Fund.

The Prince of Wales has been staying in Vienna on his way to Paris. Before leaving Pesth the Prince was present at a dinner given by Count Karolyi, and a *soirée* arranged by Count Palffy, while on Saturday morning he visited the Hospital of the Red Cross Society, and was present at a debate in the Hungarian Diet, Count Albert Apponyi translating the discussion to him. Afterwards he lunched with Prince and Princess William of Prussia, who had just arrived on a visit to the Crown Prince and Princess of Austria, and the whole party went to the National Exhibition and to the Opera, the Prince of Wales concluding the evening with a supper at Count Bela Szechenyi's house. On Monday the Prince left Pesth, being seen off at the station by Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, and was received at Vienna by Sir A. Paget and the members of the British Embassy. There also he travelled as the Earl of Chester, and declined any official reception. In the evening he dined with the Russian Ambassador, Prince Lobanoff, and on Tuesday lunched with the British Ambassador, while on Wednesday he was received by the Emperor, and subsequently visited the Hungarian Parliament, and dined with Count Kalnoky. The Prince was to leave on Friday for Paris, where he will shortly be joined by the Princess and family, and the Danish Royal Family, for Prince Waldemar's wedding with Princess Marie of Orleans on the 22nd inst. The civil ceremony will take place at the Danish Embassy in Paris, and the religious rite at the Comte de Paris's residence at Eu. Immediately afterwards the Prince and Princess of Wales will return to England, when the Prince goes to Newmarket for a few days before settling with the Princess at Sandringham for the autumn. On November 27, the Prince will visit Birmingham, and will stay some days with the Hon. Mr. Calthorpe, at Perry Hall.—Prince George joined the Princess and daughters at Fredensborg on Saturday. He has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Prince Albert Victor has been ill with a very severe cold.

The Duchess of Edinburgh lately narrowly escaped a severe railway accident when returning from Heidelberg to Darmstadt

with the Countess of Erbach-Battenberg. The express collided with a goods train, and several carriages were wrecked, though, happily, no one was injured. The Duchess, however, was somewhat shaken, and on meeting the Duke at Darmstadt decided to remain there for the night to rest, instead of going on to Cologne as arranged. They started again next day, however, and arrived in England on Tuesday, going straight to Eastwell Park.—Princess Christian returns home shortly from Germany.



IN THE SERMONS PREACHED at many of the London churches and chapels last Sunday references were made to the noble character and beneficent career of Lord Shaftesbury. Westminster Abbey was crowded in the afternoon to hear the Dean, who recapitulated in his discourse the philanthropic causes which Lord Shaftesbury had championed to success, often through difficulty and obstruction. In the evening there were memorial services in the London theatres and public halls in which Sunday services had been held under Lord Shaftesbury's presidency. At Bermondsey Town Hall the Lord Mayor delivered an address on Lord Shaftesbury's piety and philanthropy, and, quoting Pope's line "he wears a coronet, and prays," said that it was almost as rarely applicable now as then.

AS STATED IN OUR COLUMNS LAST WEEK, Mr. Goschen, speaking in Edinburgh, declined to pledge himself to vote in next Parliament for the Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland on the ground, that by so voting he might find himself in a different lobby from Mr. Gladstone, who, he said, had intimated his opinion that the question was not ripe for legislative action. Some of the leaders of the Free Church having written to Mr. Gladstone, asking for elucidations, he has replied that he has endeavoured continually to leave the question of Disestablishment in Scotland to be dealt with by the Scottish public, adding, apparently to conciliate the friends both of the Establishment and of Disestablishment, "It is not for me, without presumption, either to force it forward or to hold it back."

IN AN ARTICLE contributed by Cardinal Manning to the current number of the *Dublin Review* he strongly opposes the Disestablishment of the British Protestant Churches, which, if regarded as merely "elementary catechetical schools—they are, indeed," he says "a great deal more—together with the large system of Christian education maintained by them ought not to be hindered in their action by revolutionary measures, much less ought they to be rudely destroyed."

IN A LETTER TO SIR HARRY VERNEY, the Bishop of Oxford condemns the refusal of some clergymen to allow Liberal meetings in church school-rooms. Managers of church schools ought not to let their schools be damaged by roughs, whether these are Liberals or Conservatives. But in general it is well, with proper security, that school-rooms should be lent for orderly meetings of politicians on both sides.

AT THE CLOSING SESSION of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, after the reading of an elaborate paper on the Revised Bible, a resolution was adopted bearing testimony to the great value of the revision, and specially recognising the services of the Revisers belonging to the Baptist Communion, Dr. Angus, Dr. Gotch, and the late Dr. B. Davies.



AN AMERICAN CONCERT.—America can boast many excellent vocalists, but hitherto it has not given to the world a composer of the front rank. Although this may be to a certain extent a matter of chance, yet there is no doubt that until a comparatively recent period the higher branches of the art of music were not so extensively cultivated in the United States as in Europe. An interesting and important revival is, however, now in progress in many parts of the American continent. Schools of music are being founded, many of them under very imposing conditions, so that the youth of the New World will no longer be under the necessity to come to Europe for purposes of study. The enterprise of Mrs. Thurber, which includes not only a season of opera sung by American vocalists, but a National School of Music for training purposes, presided over by Mr. Theodore Thomas and Madame Fursch Madi, is an important step in the right direction. The enthusiasm with which her scheme has been received shows that the public are ripe for something better than hackneyed Italian operas, sung by a petted star, and, as Malibran's husband used to say, *cinq ou six poupees*. Even in the Far West the dubious attractions of "Nearer, my God, to Thee," which an enterprising prima donna introduced in the Church scene in *Faust*, have begun to pall. But although Mrs. Thurber can collect an excellent company of American vocalists she is yet unsuccessful in her search for a native composer. Mr. Theodore Thomas and other directors of symphony concerts have a similar complaint to make. It is doubtful whether in Mr. Silas G. Pratt of Chicago, who on Saturday last gave a concert of his music at the Crystal Palace, will be supplied this admitted want. Mr. Pratt is by no means a new comer. Although born in Chicago his studies have been European. He gave a concert in London as far back as 1877, and since that time he has more or less frequently visited this country. He should therefore have no lack of experience. Yet the most patent faults of his music are crudeness, a lack of knowledge of orchestral effects, and of satisfactorily writing for the instruments; and lastly, but by no means the least, an extravagant ambition. Most composers are satisfied to do one thing well, before trying their hand in other branches of the art. But Mr. Pratt aspires to conquer in almost every department. To a miserably small audience on Saturday afternoon he offered a choral overture, an orchestral symphony, an elegy, and an opera. His overture, dedicated to General Grant, and founded chiefly upon the melody of the "Old Hundredth," he expressly avows is intended to be performed with the accompaniment of salutes of cannon. It is a mercy that these composers of the progressive school have not yet learned the uses of dynamite in the orchestra. His opera, in which the Palmyraian Queen Zenobia is glorified, in so far as the excerpts actually performed could give an idea, is the least ambitious, and consequently the most acceptable, of the works actually presented. The symphony, *The Prodigal Son*, is an indisputable exemplification of a composer overweighted by his task. It is doubtful which is the more humorous, the music or Mr. Pratt's own description of it. In the first movement "The voice of temptation is listened to with boldness, only a passing struggle with his ambitious purposes intervening when, heedless of the leers and satire of the sycophants by which he is surrounded, he gives himself up to bacchanalian revelries and transitory pleasures." In the slow movement the hero "went

and joined himself to a citizen, who sent him into the field to feed swine," and Mr. Pratt adds, "we find him in the cold grey dawn ruminating in misery and shivering in rags." The hopeless impracticability of presenting this sort of thing in abstract music will be self-evident. Far better is the last movement, which depicts the joy of the father and the repentance of the prodigal. The vocalists who appeared at this concert were all Americans, but the chief success was won by Madame Hélène Hastreiter, who had just arrived from her studies in Italy, and who boasts a singularly fine mezzo-soprano voice of a compass extending to the soprano register.

MUSICAL PITCH.—Two great artists of the Vienna Opera House, Madame Pauline Lucca and Frau Materna, have anticipated the decision of the projected International Congress on Musical Pitch by refusing to sing even to the low *diapason normal*. They demand a pitch, it is said, of A 430—that is to say, lower than it has ever been in the history of operatic music. Only these two artists demand such a pitch, and the younger vocalists at the Opera prefer the French pitch. A departmental committee was on the 4th instant appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, and it is thought likely the two favourite singers will gain the victory.

STREET MUSIC.—In reference to our recent article on this subject, we have before us three interesting letters, written a quarter of a century ago by Rossini, Halévy, and Auber, in reply to an inquiry whether they objected to the performance of their music on "orgues de barbarie, serinettes," &c. Each reply is in the negative. Halévy declares that "airs thus given to the public, far from diminishing the reputation of the composer, add a popularity which is by no means disagreeable to musicians;" and he adds that, although composers "like the encomiums of great vocalists, yet the *vox populi* is good, and should not be disdained." Rossini writes in a similar sense. Auber says: "I am entirely of the opinion of Rossini and Halévy. The success of the streets is not that which flatters me the least." These letters, we may add, were addressed to M. Adolphe Crémieux.

NOTES AND NEWS.—The Duke of Edinburgh will play next month at a concert to be given in Brighton in aid of the Royal College of Music.—Mr. Sims Reeves and other vocalists sang at the Promenade Concerts on Monday. The classical nights have been abandoned at these concerts, but, before the season ends, the prize overture, of which Mr. E. Prout is adjudicator, will be performed.—It is now officially stated that the musical awards at the Inventions will not be issued till shortly before the close of the Exhibition.—The directors of the Philharmonic Concerts promise during the forthcoming season new orchestral works by M. Saint-Saëns, Mr. Henry Gadsby, and M. Moszkowski. Sir Arthur Sullivan will again be conductor.—Herr Carl Reinecke celebrates this month the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as conductor of the famous Gewandhaus Concerts, Leipzig.—It is reported that an extraordinary find of ancient musical instruments, said to be 3,000 years old, has been made at Memphis.—Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, late scholar of Balliol, Oxford, has in the press the first volume of a general history of music from ancient times to the present. The first volume ends with the music of the troubadours.—The forthcoming part of Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music" will contain a biography of Richard Wagner.—The first Crystal Palace Concert of the season will be given on Saturday, when Miss Fanny Davies, a pupil of Madame Schumann will make her *début*.—At Berlin there is now in progress a "cycle," or series of performances of Offenbach's most popular operas.—At the Brinsmead Orchestral Concerts, Madame Frickenhaus, M. Saint-Saëns, the Chevalier Bach, and Herr Rummel have accepted engagements. The symphonies will be Raff's *Leonore*, Berlioz's *Roméo and Juliet*, and Beethoven's *Eroica*.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, during his recent visit to Los Angeles, purchased a considerable quantity of landed property. So, at any rate, say the American papers.

REVISERS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

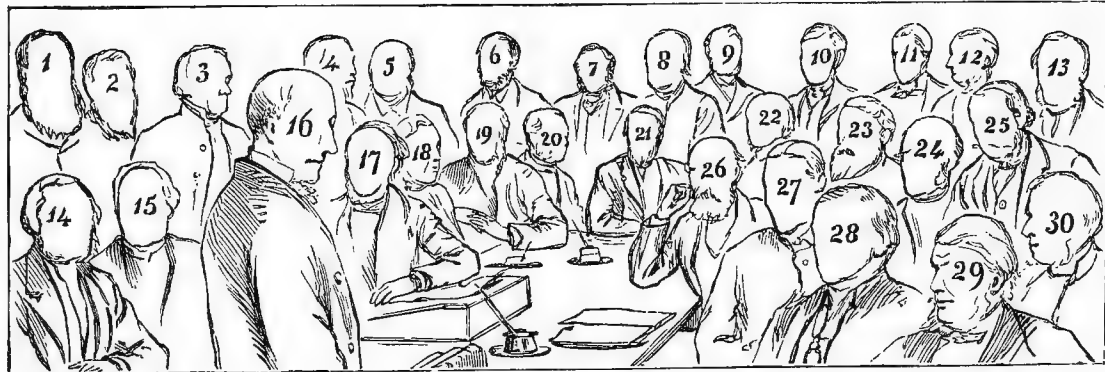
THESE portraits of Old Testament Revisers are those of all but a very few of the "goodly company" which was constituted when a Committee, consisting of eight members of the Upper and eight of the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, duly appointed in the May of 1870, divided itself into two bodies, one undertaking the revision of the Old Testament, the other that of the New. Both Companies were authorised by Convocation "to invite the co-operation of any eminent for scholarship, to whatever nation or religious body they may belong." The Company of Old Testament Revisers, having elected for its President the late Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Thirlwall, whose original number of members had become considerably increased when on the 30th of June, 1870, they began their long and laborious task. Before it was finished two members of the Company had resigned, and ten had died. Their places were filled from time to time by the election of others, but after October, 1875, no new members were added. From first to last one great qualification for membership was proficiency in Hebrew and its cognate languages of the Semitic group. Unlike their brethren of the New Testament Company, the Old Testament Revisers had not to decide on the comparative authority of ancient MS. copies of the text, or on that of a multiplicity of various readings. Their task was in this respect simplified by what was almost the necessity imposed on them of adopting the Massoretic text as the basis of their work, and thus far they had to deal with very much the same original as that which was in the hands of King James I.'s translators when producing their noble "Authorised Version" of the Old Testament. On the other hand, during two-and-a-half centuries since the issue of the venerable Authorised Version, considerable advances had been made in the knowledge of Hebrew grammar, and still greater in that of the other Semitic languages, especially in Arabic and Syriac, the former of which throws light on much that is difficult and obscure in Hebrew phraseology and terminology; while the ancient Version of the Old Testament in the latter language had to be consulted. Among the members of the Old Testament Revision Company of whom we give the portraits, the best Semitic scholarship of England and Scotland of our time will be found amply represented. A due proportion of it was contributed by those non-Anglican Communions of Great Britain which accepted the invitation given them to co-operate in the execution of what was intended to be a great national work.

Confining ourselves throughout this article to those members, living or deceased, of the Old Testament Revision Company of whom we publish the portraits, we find among them four prelates of the English Church—the late Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's; the late Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff; Lord Alfred Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Winchester, who, in 1870, was Bishop of Ely, and who, on the death of Bishop Thirlwall, succeeded him in the Presidency of the Company. Bishop Thirlwall was a prelate of universal erudition; his episcopate had nearly half a century before taken the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship at Cambridge, and early in his ecclesiastical career he was Professor of Hebrew in St. David's College, Lampeter. Members of the hierarchy of the Anglican Church, but of pious and distinguished rank, who worked in the Old Testament Revision less than Episcopal rank, were Dr. Payne Smith, formerly Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, where he took the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship, now Dean of Canterbury, and known by his "Thesaurus Syriacus," and otherwise, as one of our greatest Syriac scholars; the accomplished and versatile Dean of Wells, who, as

Professor Plumtre, resigned in 1874 the membership of the Company, among his other qualifications for which was his special familiarity with the Septuagint; the Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Perowne, the translator and annotator of the Book of Psalms; and the Archdeacon of Maidstone and Canon of Canterbury, Dr. Harrison, a Hebraist onwards from his academic years.

Simply clerical members of the Company were Dr. Driver, Regius Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University, author of a treatise on the use of the tenses in Hebrew; Dr. Chance of King's College, Cambridge, known as editor of Bernard's Exposition of the Book of Job; the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, the author of a remarkable chronological re-arrangement of the Book of Psalms and of the prophecies of Isaiah, and annotator of the Hebrew text of the latter; the late Dr. Field (he died after the Revision was completed), formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, editor of the Septuagint, and a Syriac scholar; the late Rev. C. J. Elliott, Vicar of Winkfield, who died in 1881, after having edited the books of Numbers and of Psalms in the "Old Testament for English Readers;" Dr. Kay, Rector of Great Leigh, Chelmsford, who also took a Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship at Oxford, another translator of the Psalms; the Rev. Stanley Leathes, Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London; the Rev. G. Lumby, Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, where he took a Hebrew Scholarship; Professor Sayce, Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology at Cambridge, whose reputation as a cultivator of Assyrian and Babylonian literature is European; and the late Professor Selwyn (who died in 1875), an eminent Cambridge theologian and scholar, author of "Hore Hebraice" and of Critical Notes on the Septuagint.

Members of the Old Testament Revision Company belonging to the Established Church of Scotland, to its Free Church, and to other of its Nonconformist Communions were Dr. Birrell, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of St. Andrew's; Professor Robertson Smith, one of the most eminent Biblical and Semitic scholars whom Scotland has produced, and additionally distinguished by his courageous championship of exegetical freedom in that Presbyterian land, formerly Professor of Hebrew in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, and now Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge; Dr. Davidson, Professor of Hebrew in the Free Church College, Edinburgh; Dr. Douglas, Professor of Hebrew in and Principal of Free Church College, Glasgow; and the late Dr. William Lindsay Alexander, Professor of Theology in the Congregational Church Hall, Edinburgh, another member who has died since the Revision was completed, and of whom a memoir appeared in our columns at the time, widely known out of Scotland as the editor of that popular book, "Kitto's Biblical Cyclopædia."



REVISERS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

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| 1. Dr. Chance | 13. Rev. Dr. Perowne, Dean of Peterborough | 22. The Late Dr. W. L. Alexander |
| 2. The Late Professor Cheney | 14. Rev. Dr. Ginsburg | 23. The Late Dr. Davies |
| 3. Venerable Archdeacon Harrison | 15. The Late Dr. Field | 24. The Late Rev. C. J. Elliott |
| 4. Professor Robertson Smith | 16. Rev. Dr. Kay | 25. Rev. Professor Wright |
| 5. Professor Sayce | 17. Lord Alfred Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells | 26. Rev. Dr. Douglas |
| 6. Rev. T. K. Cheyne | 18. Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury | 27. Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes |
| 7. Rev. Dr. Lumby | 19. The Late Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's | 28. Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Winchester |
| 8. Rev. Dr. Plumtre, Dean of Wells | 20. Rev. Dr. Birrell | 29. Rev. Dr. Gotch |
| 9. The Late Mr. R. L. Bensley | 21. The Late Professor Selwyn | 30. The Late Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff |
| 10. Rev. Dr. Driver | | |
| 11. Rev. Dr. Geden | | |
| 12. Rev. Dr. Davidson | | |

Members contributed by the Nonconformist Communions of England were the late Dr. Davies, of the Baptist College, Regent's Park (who died in 1875); Dr. Gotch, of the Baptist College, Bristol, editor of Genesis and Deuteronomy in the Revised English Bible; and Dr. Gedin, of the Wesleyan College, Didsbury.

Of English laymen members of the Company were the late Mr. Cheney, who was best known to the world as the late Mr. Delane's successor in the editorship of the *Times*, but whose profound Arabic scholarship was recognised by his appointment to the Lord Almoner's Readership of Arabic at Oxford, and by the invitation which procured his valuable aid in the revision of the Old Testament; the late erudite Mr. R. L. Bensley, of Cambridge University, the discoverer and editor of the missing fragment of the Latin translation of the Fourth Book of Esdras; and last, not least, Dr. Wright, whose knowledge of the Semitic group of languages includes not only Arabic and Syriac, but Ethiopic, known by several works before 1870 as a profound Arabic and Syriac scholar, formerly Professor of Arabic in University College, London, and Trinity College, Dublin, successively, afterwards Assistant Keeper in the MS. department of the British Museum of the Syriac MSS., in which he made the catalogue, and now Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Our list of those members of the Old Testament Revision Company, of whom we are publishing the portraits, ends with the name of another layman, the solitary foreigner whose co-operation was both invited and procured, Dr. Ginsburg, an erudite German, in the front rank of living Hebraists, the translator of Ecclesiastes and the Song of Songs, one of the most successful decipherers of the inscription on the famous Moabite Stone, whose great edition of the Massorah, in three folio volumes, he has published at his own, and that a very considerable, cost. The Dean of Canterbury has expressed his regret that no instalment of this vast mass of critical material was known before the Revision of the Old Testament had been in progress for ten years, and he has remarked that until some scholar as laborious as Dr. Ginsburg has collated the Hebrew text of the Old Testament with the Massorah we cannot be said accurately to know what the Massoretic text is. The Old Testament Revisers had been at work some five or six years when they were tantalised by the announcement of the alleged discovery, in the synagogue at Aleppo, of a MS. of the Old Testament said to be at least four centuries older than any in our libraries. Dr. Ginsburg, with his usual energy and enthusiasm in such matters, was to have gone to Syria to collate it, but his contemplated mission was prevented by the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war.

Bishop Thirlwall was seventy-three when he was appointed President of the Company, and he threw himself into the work with the vigour which distinguished him in his later as in his earlier years. There are several interesting references to it in the fragments of his correspondence which have been published. Foreseeing that the task was to be both absorbing and long, in the June of 1870 he writes of it to a friend: "My holidays are over for the rest of my

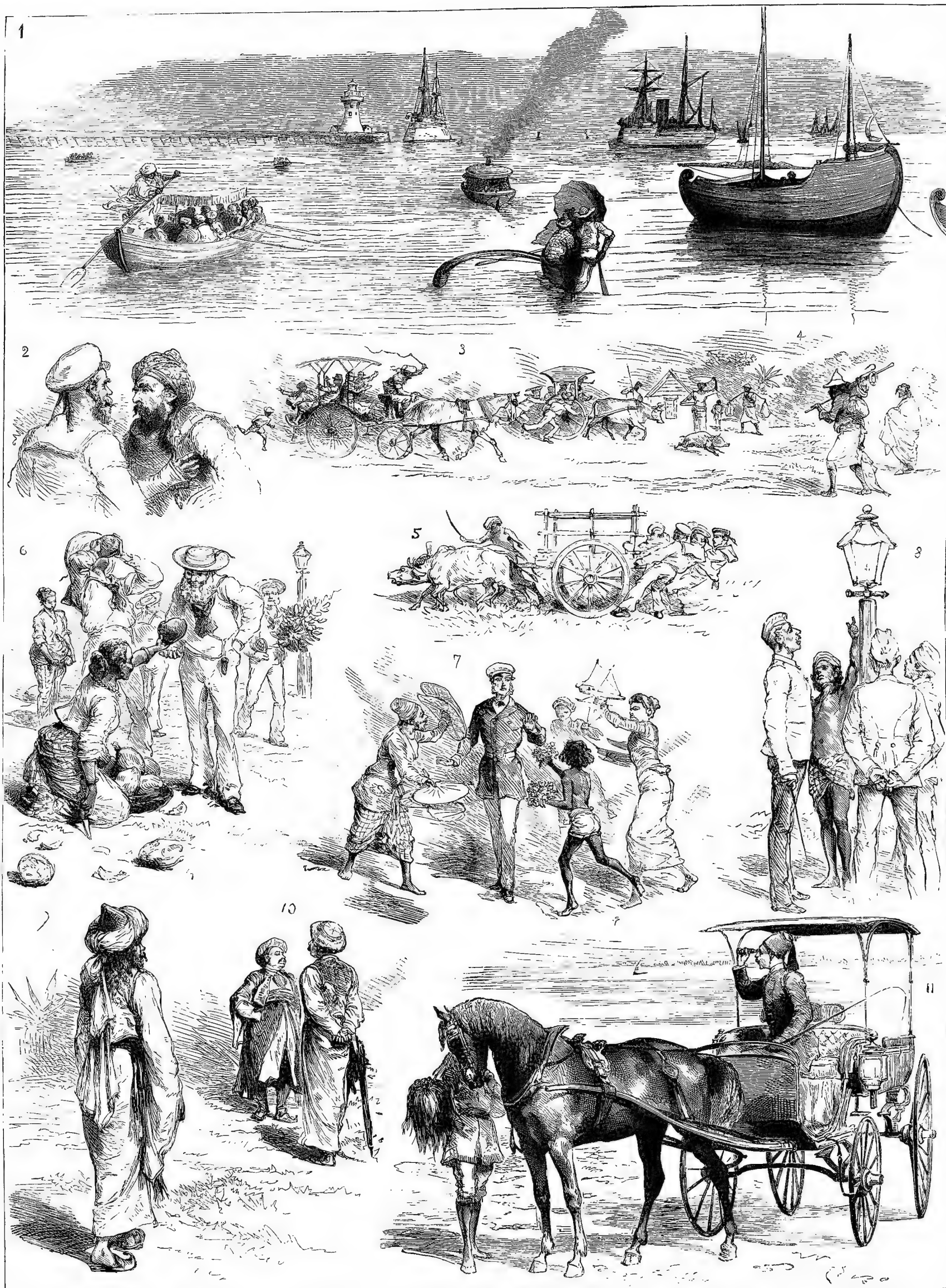
life. I shall not live to see its completion." In the following September he writes again: "Until I began to prepare for the next meeting of the Revision Company I had not realised the enormous amount of time which will be occupied, perhaps for the rest of my life, by the preparation alone, to say nothing of that which will be consumed by the meetings." A month later he speaks thus of the agreeable as well as laborious nature of the work: "The Revision of the Bible, which so completely fills up every spare minute, is in itself to me extremely pleasant and interesting." A few months afterwards, and Thirlwall's connection with the great enterprise nearly came to a termination, which, if it might not have shipwrecked the Revision of both Testaments, would have deprived it of most valuable co-operation besides his own, and certainly have made it suspected of being thenceforth conducted in a spirit of theological partisanship. Bishop Wilberforce proposed, and the Upper House of Convocation accepted, a resolution, virtually condemning, in spite of that previously quoted, the appointment which had been made of a Unitarian scholar to the New Testament Revision Company. The liberal-minded Thirlwall at once announced his resignation of the Presidency of the Old Testament Company; but, before he carried his intention into effect, the Upper House of Convocation unanimously adopted another resolution which he submitted to it, and which, in point of fact, cancelled that of Bishop Wilberforce. Satisfied with this victory (in a letter written at the time he spoke of it as a "volte-face" executed by his brother prelates of Convocation), Bishop Thirlwall withdrew his resignation, with the complete approval of the late Dean Stanley, the leader of the Broad Church party in the Lower House of Convocation.

The Company of Old Testament Revisers met on the morning of a Tuesday in each alternate month, and continued in session until the Friday in the following week. They began each morning at 11 A.M., and generally worked on until five in the afternoon. The method of their proceedings need not be described at length, since an ample and interesting account of it is given in the preface to the Revised Old Testament itself, and must be familiar to most of our readers. The main principle on which they acted was laid down in one of the rules framed by Convocation at the outset, according to which no alteration of the text of the Authorised Version was to be admitted into the Revised text unless it received the sanction of two-thirds of the members present. It is understood, though on this point the preface to the Revised Old Testament is silent, that when an alteration was approved of by less than a two-thirds majority it was relegated to the margin of the Revised Version. Eighty-five of the continuous sessions already referred to were held, and the number of days devoted to the task of associated

revision was 795, making two years of 365 working days, and two months of thirty similar days each. This does not include the time which, as has been seen, Bishop Thirlwall described as "enormous," spent in preparing for the meetings, in sedulous and minute study of the Hebrew text of the sections of the Old Testament to be considered at each, and in collation of them with the Authorised Version, with the renderings of the Syriac and other ancient versions, and in consulting the lexicographical and critical apparatus accumulated since the time of King James's translators. At last the work, begun on the 30th of June, 1870, was completed on the 20th of June, 1884, after fourteen years of conscientious and most disinterested labour. On April 30th of the present year copies of the Revised Old Testament were publicly presented in Convocation to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President of the Upper House, and to the Prolocutor of the Lower House. The presentation was accompanied by some account of the work done in a speech from the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Harold Browne, who had presided over the Company of Revisers since the day when Bishop Thirlwall was borne to his grave in Westminster Abbey, where the courageous prelate rests by the side of his fellow historian of Greece, George Grote.—The whole of our portraits are from photographs by Mr. Samuel A. Walker, 230, Regent Street, W.



FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.—This infectious malady, which has cost the country not merely thousands, but millions, of pounds in the past decade, has at length been so far got under that a very few thousand pounds spent in compensation should be sufficient to summarily rid the country of the pest. Mr. James Howard, therefore, has a strong case when he urges the Privy Council to spend this money and at once stamp out the disease, instead of having resort to the valuable, but not entirely certain, aids of so-called "isolation," and of veterinary services. The Act which gives the Privy Council power states that "The Privy Council may from time to time make such orders as they think fit for authorising, in case of the existence of any disease other than cattle plague or pleuropneumonia, slaughter of animals by local authorities, either generally, or in particular instances, and in all, or any, of such cases, payment for compensation of the same by local authorities out of the local rate." And what have the Privy Council done? They took the following important step, which does not appear to be known to Mr. Howard. By their last Order, so late as the 13th of February of the present year, the Lords of the Council pass on

1. The *Agamemnon* and *Monitor* in Colombo Harbour

2. English and Arabian Sailors Fraternising

3. French Soldiers and Sailors on Shore

4. A Singhalese Village

5. Stopping a Bullock Cart

6. The Milk of the Cocoa-Nut

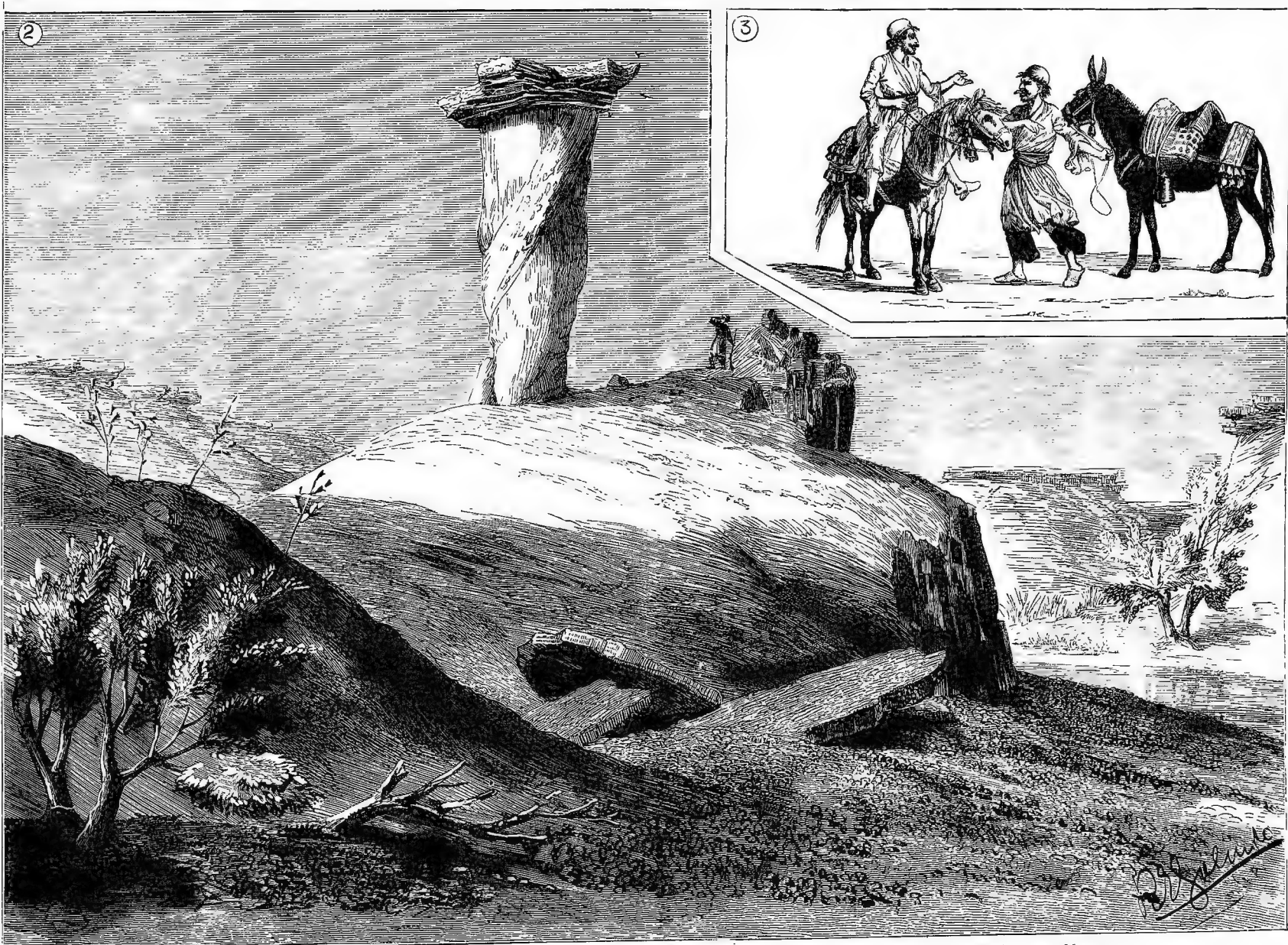
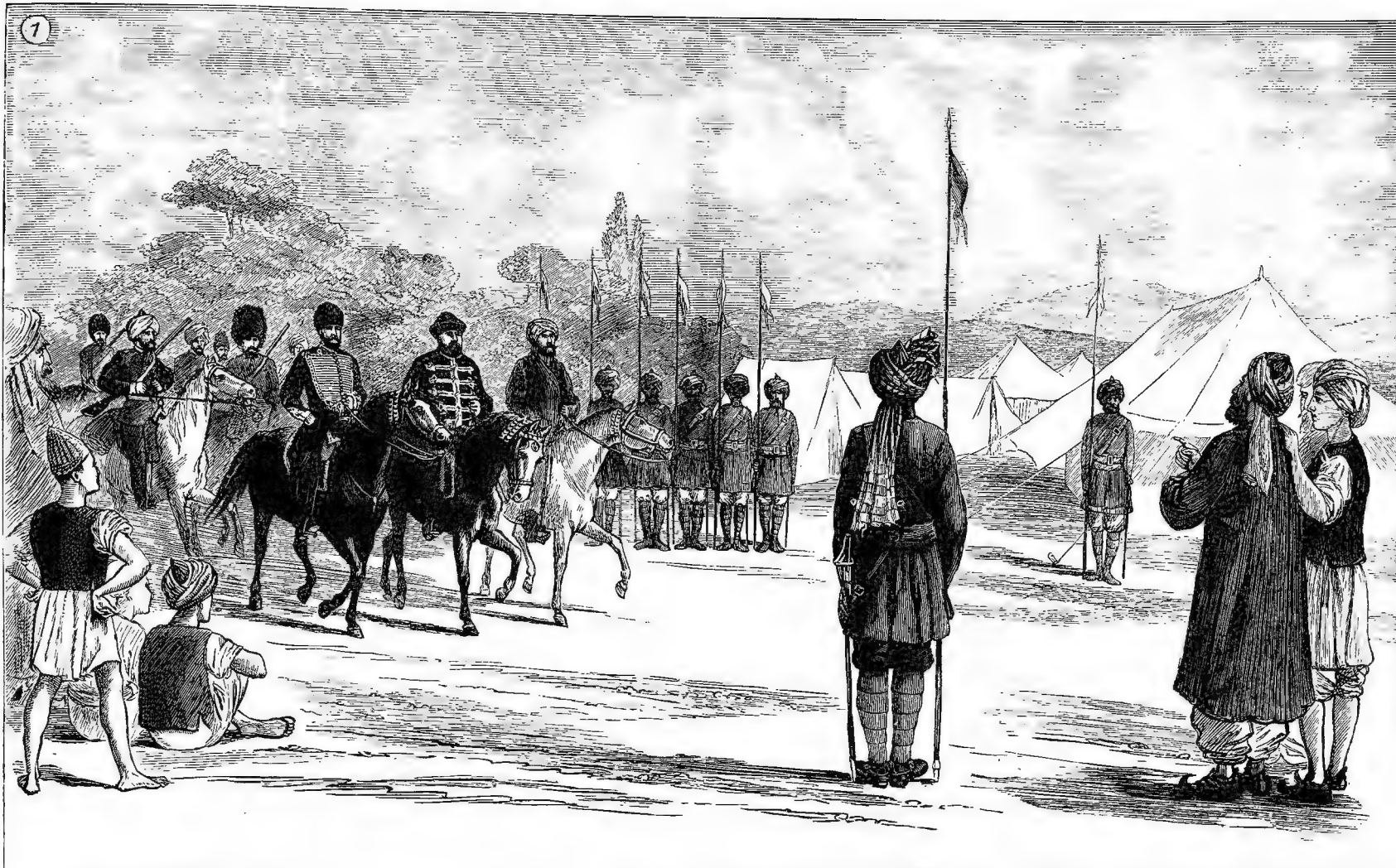
7. Curios

8. Information (Gratis) for Marines: "Dis Lamp Got One Umbrella, Sir."

9. An Arab Horse Dealer

10. Pathanis (commonly known as Afghans in Ceylon)

11. Arabi Effendi Having a Look at the *Agamemnon*



1. The Sipah Salar, Governor of Herat, and Kazi Sad-uddin
Visiting the Commission Camp at Rozabagh

2. Natural Pillar in the Sinjao Ravine, near Herat
3. Persian Muleteers

WITH THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION
FROM SKETCHES BY A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

their power and responsibilities into direct hands, when they say a local authority may, if they think fit, "Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered; or cause any such animals being, or having been, in the same shed, or herd, or flock, or pigsty, or in contact with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease, to be slaughtered." Of course there are other provisions, but the above makes the duty clear—of action being initiated by the local authority. Mr. Howard, then, should address his appeal to the right quarters—the districts where disease exists.

THE DAIRY SHOW at Islington last week was well attended, and was certainly the best Dairy Show that has yet been held. Turkeys, geese, pigeons, poultry alive and dead were exhibited, as well as cattle, pigs, and goats. Strictly speaking, these "side" exhibits are indefensible—as are bazaars for church and religious uses, and many other forms of "charitable" extortion. But a wider tolerance will excuse, and even approve of, arrangements which induce "the great lounging class" and the noble army of pleasure-seekers to swell the receipts of instructive and useful institutions and societies. Probably if exhibits at Islington were strictly kept to the object of the Show, neither the Smithfield Club, nor the Cart Horse Society, nor the Dairy Farmers' Association, could afford to display these splendid exhibitions at 1s. admission money. But the difference between 1s. entrance and 2s. 6d. is enormous in its effects. At the big Shows which charge the latter sum on an early day the attendance varies from two to ten thousand, but the cheap days at the Royal, and one or two other grand Shows, draw thirty to fifty thousand. We rather regret that a Conference held at the Dairy Show was decidedly opposed to the suppression of butterine. It is all very well to say that distinctive labels are sufficient, but if the "bosh" is once deemed a legal article of sale, what poor person would insist upon the label? Besides the ordinary results of the Show, in numerous prizes for animals, butter, cheese, plans of buildings, &c., the week afforded two or three notable items of information: one of these was the best method of keeping eggs, either in salt or lime-water. Another was that the cost of distribution, say of milk, is not greater in London than in great foreign cities,—that farmers cannot economically establish shops for the sale of their dairy products. This is best done by Dairy Companies, of which the leading London Companies are only earning 2½ to 6 per cent. profit. Sir James Caird's estimate that of 100% of dairy produce, the farmer got only 40%, and the 60% went for distribution, was challenged, and figures given to show that the distributor only got 20% out of the 120% value produced. A suggestion from Sir John Lawes, as a means of reducing the costs of milk-distribution, was "a tank on wheels," to be substituted for the numerous and expensive milk-cans that bring the life-going fluid to London.

ENSILAGE.—The Commission have presented their Preliminary Report, which is now issued as a Parliamentary Blue Book. The report is an unanimous one—a comparatively rare occurrence with a Commission of twenty members. The importance of ensilage as a new agricultural process appears to be established, and an "Ensilage Society" has already been formed. Some of the principal Commissioners appear upon the Council, as also do Lord Vernon, the Rev. Baillie Hamilton, and Mr. G. Barham, well-known authorities in dairy farming. Dr. Voelcker, the chemist to the "Royal" Society, and several Members of Parliament. A Sub-Committee of five members have been appointed to arrange for an Ensilage Show at Islington in December next. Several members of the Society have already offered prizes; one of the value of 25%. A special prize will be offered for the best sample of meadow grass ensilage, which will be decided on the basis of a chemical analysis. Entry forms may be had of the Secretary, Mr. Owlser, 28, Museum Street, W.C.

CORN.—Sales of English wheat, oats, and barley since harvest have been moderate, the prevailing damp weather having checked threshings to a certain extent. It would have been well for farmers if they had refrained from threshings altogether, for the poor condition of samples has led to a serious depression in prices. The average price of English wheat has fallen to 30s. 6d., and for the six weeks since September 1st the mean value has been only 31s., or about 9s. per quarter below the lowest level of value compatible with remunerative cultivation. Barley has kept up fairly well in price for malting sorts, but deliveries are now rapidly increasing, as they always do in October. Prices with large offers have already begun to decline. Grinding barley remains exceedingly cheap. Imports of corn for the month of September were 1,458,054 qrs. of wheat, 265,083 qrs. of flour, 373,287 qrs. of barley, 427,235 qrs. of oats, 88,406 qrs. of beans, 33,275 qrs. of peas, and 490,895 qrs. of maize. The wheat supply may be regarded as about an average for what is always a well-provisioned month. Of flour, barley, and maize, less than usual has been imported; but the receipts of foreign oats and pulse are large. The maize crop of the United States is reckoned by a good authority at 1,990,000,000 bushels, against an average of 1,575,194,185 bushels. The cheapness of this cereal in 1886 should therefore be regarded as assured. In South-Eastern Europe the crop is not unsatisfactory; but political troubles have caused holders to ask more money than formerly.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL SHOWS.—The recent discussion concerning the merits and demerits of Agricultural Shows has been useful in many ways, but perhaps it has been principally advantageous in revealing the want of fixed principle upon which a great number of Shows are held. There are two Shows, the Royal and the Highland, which are avowedly and actually National, embracing all England and all Scotland respectively. Then there come Shows like the Bath and West of England, the Royal Counties, and one or two others which, although nominally local, offer prizes for exhibits of cattle and stock from remote districts,—act, in fact, as though they were National Shows. Lastly, there are the local, or country Shows, which give most of their funds for local produce and breeds, but which nevertheless have often curious offers of small prizes belonging to other districts. The present state of things is certainly anomalous, but there are many difficulties in the way of establishing a proper arrangement. Channel Island cattle, for instance, have spread right up into the North, and Herefords may be met with in Norfolk. Nobody would think of limiting the Durham or Shorthorn breed to the North. Sheep are rather more genuinely local. We never see Herdwick flocks in Kent, or Romney sheep in Cumberland. Suffolk cart horses and Exmoor ponies are also genuinely local. What perhaps would be the best course to adopt would be for the thirty or forty permanent local and district societies of England to hold a business conference, adding up their joint resources and making a regular apportionment of prizes. They might very well agree to advertise each other's Shows, or rather, to have an official Show List, for at present it is very much by chance that a breeder of stock comes to find out which are open, and which are strictly local, classes at various county exhibitions.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE BLIND.—In *Progress*, a magazine published by the British and Foreign Blind Association in Braille type, there is an interesting notice of the late Lord Shaftesbury. It is a curious illustration of the advance of culture among the blind that this magazine has a wide circulation in Europe, America, and Australia. The Braille type, in which it is printed, consists of raised points, very easily legible by touch, and can be readily written by the blind. It was first introduced in Paris in 1829 by M. Louis Braille, a blind pupil of the Paris Institution, and is now almost universally used for educational purposes, and by the more intelligent blind of all ages.

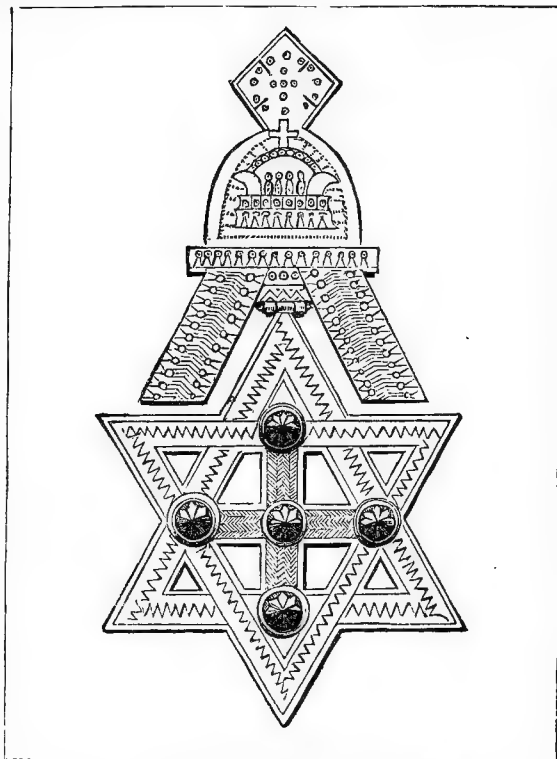
THE SOUDAN MEDAL AND THE ORDER OF SOLOMON

THE annexed cuts show the medal which is to be awarded to our troops for the recent operations in the Soudan. The device on the obverse is a fine impression of Her Majesty's head, while the reverse displays the Egyptian Sphinx. The clasps show the chief actions of



THE NEW MEDAL FOR THE SUAKIM CAMPAIGN AND THE NILE EXPEDITION—1884-5

the campaign, such as the battle of Tofrek fought on March 22nd, Kirbekan, where General Earle lost his life on February 10th, and Abu Klea, where, at the Wells, on January 17th, General Stewart inflicted his first important defeat upon the Arabs. "Suakim, 1885," covers all the proceedings of the Suakim force under General Graham, such as Tamai, Hasheen, &c.



THE ORDER OF SOLOMON

Presented to Admiral Sir W. Hewett by King John of Abyssinia After the Signing of the Abyssinian Treaty

The "Order of Solomon" was given to Admiral Hewett by King John of Abyssinia, and is of gold. The jewelled side is shown above, there being five fine stones set in the form of a cross. On the other side is an inscription in Abyssinian character. This Order should be worn suspended from the neck by a piece of dark blue worsted cord—this colour being in Abyssinia like the Imperial yellow in China, an emblem of high nobility. We are indebted for the loan

of the Medal and Order to Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, of the Hard, Portsea, and we may mention that miniature copies of the Soudan medal can be obtained of them, as also miniature copies of the bronze Khédivial star, which is to be presented to the recipients of the Nile Medal.



THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL had before it on Tuesday the case of Louis Riel, the leader in the recent rebellion in the Canadian Dominion, found guilty of treason and condemned to death, whose appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, was rejected, and who asks for special leave to appeal in England. The grounds of the appeal are almost wholly of a technical nature. The Judicial Committee were asked to adjourn the proceedings until the arrival in this country of Riel's Canadian counsel, and with considerable reluctance they allowed the appellant until the 21st instant, when no further delay will be permitted on any ground. Riel's execution was fixed for the 24th.

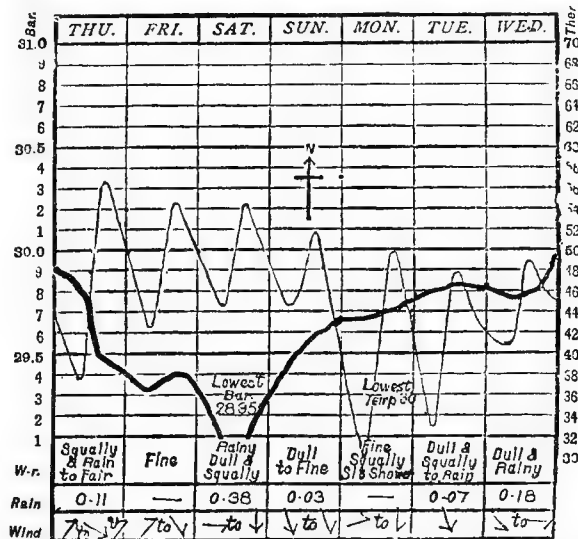
AT THE TWELFTH ANNUAL PROVINCIAL MEETING of the Incorporated Law Society, held in Liverpool on Tuesday, the President, Mr. Henry Roscoe, in his opening address, and several of the speakers who followed him, entered into a refutation of the statement of the Duke of Marlborough and others, that solicitors and their charges obstruct the cheap and easy transfer of land. On the contrary, Mr. Roscoe said, the profession had supported, and successfully carried into execution, a scheme for the remuneration of solicitors by a most reasonable percentage scale of charges, so that no one should have a pecuniary interest in delay or in the needless complication of titles.

IN THE CASE OF PATRICK JOHN CAVANAGH, the young Irishman who, as reported in this column last week, was committed at the Worship Street Police Court on a charge of felony for eloping with a young lady, a ward in Chancery, a compromise, doubtless very agreeable to the young people, has been arrived at. The prosecution is withdrawn, and the young gentleman, who and whose family have been found to be at least respectable, is to marry the young lady. All's well that ends well.

MARY CATHERINE BICKNELL, charged on her own statement, as reported in this column last week, with the murder of her two little daughters, has been fully committed at the Lambeth Police Court to be tried for wilful murder at the Central Criminal Court. The scene in the Police Court was an affecting one, the prisoner frequently calling out for her children. It was stated by the Treasury prosecutor that since she had been in prison she had attempted suicide by throwing herself down stairs. Her brother deposed that, both before and after her marriage, she had been in a lunatic asylum; that she had lived most happily with her husband, and was an affectionate and irreproachable mother and wife.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1885



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the past week has again been in a changeable and rainy condition, with cold Northerly winds generally. Several depressions have appeared within our area—mostly from the Westward, and moving away in an Easterly direction. Of these the first was shown off the Hebrides on Thursday (8th inst.), and was attended by a general fall of the barometer (rapid in the North) as it advanced. South-Westerly or Southerly winds (of no great strength), and dull, rainy weather prevailed over Great Britain, but Westerly breezes and fair weather over Ireland. As it progressed Eastwards the barometer rose again, the wind veered to the Northward in the West, and to the Westward over England, with squally, showery weather in most places. By Saturday morning (10th inst.) the second and most important depression of the week (within the centre of which the barometer fell to 23.8 inches—see accompanying diagram for London area) appeared off the South-Coast of England, and caused South-Westerly gales in the South-West of England, and Westerly gales in the West of France, with rain generally. This disturbance also moved away in an Easterly direction, and as it did so the barometer rose in all parts of our islands with a temporary improvement in the weather at most places. During the closing days of the period a well-defined depression moved towards the East Coast of England from the neighbourhood of Denmark, and produced strong Northerly winds or gales in the North and West, and light breezes from the same quarter over our inland stations, with dull rainy weather generally. Temperature has been below the average at all stations.

The barometer was highest (29.97 inches) on Wednesday (14th inst.); lowest (28.95 inches) on Saturday (10th inst.); range 1.02 inches.

The temperature was highest (57°) on Thursday (8th inst.); lowest (30°) on Monday (12th inst.); range 27°.

Rain fell on five days. Total amount 0.77 inch. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.38 inch on Saturday (10th inst.)

THE NORTHERN UNION OF SCHOOLS OF COOKERY, which has recently been holding its sixth Conference at Leicester, and the headquarters of which are at Liverpool, was established in 1876, with the object of promoting the introduction of practical cookery in the Elementary Schools, and of training teachers especially for this work. The teachers' diplomas issued by the Northern Union are recognised by the Education Department as qualifying teachers for giving instruction in cookery to children in the Elementary Schools. The meetings of the Council afford opportunities for the discussion of the progress and position of the cookery scheme throughout the country, and have been the medium of laying before the Educational Department petitions for such provisions in the Codes as would facilitate the acceptance of cookery by the Managers of Elementary Schools. The petitions forwarded from the Northern Union have always received the most favourable consideration from the Department.

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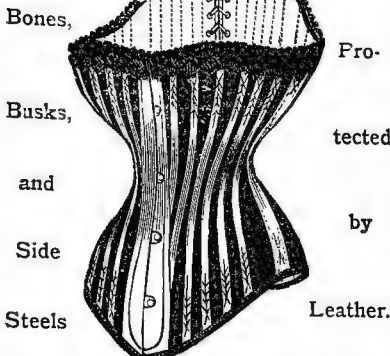
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FIRST PERSON SINGULAR

By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY,

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CHAPTER XXIII.

ANGELA and Major Butler were standing on the platform at Janenne Station when the little engine with its freight of three carriages steamed in. Mrs. Spry, who, for the past three miles had held her handkerchief in readiness, fluttered it from the window, and was so eager to open the door herself when the train came to a standstill, that she gave O'Rourke no chance to render her that small service. The widow fell upon Angela with great fervour, kissed her, held her at arm's length to observe her, and then again embraced her. O'Rourke, who felt himself blushing, and was perhaps less at ease than he had ever been in his life before, busied himself in collecting Mrs. Spry's belongings and his own, and in trying to reason himself into a more courageous state of mind. Whilst the two women were still locked in their second embrace the Major caught sight of him, and came to his assistance, unwittingly.

"Ha!" cried the Major heartily. "You're back again? Glad to see you!"

"Yes, I am back again," returned O'Rourke, recovering his self-possession almost immediately.

"You know Mr. O'Rourke, don't you?" said Mrs. Spry, drawing Angela forward. "You don't know how kind he has been. I'm sure I can't tell *what* I should have done if it hadn't been for him."

O'Rourke emerged from the railway carriage and raised his hat to Angela, who responded to his salute somewhat coolly, as he fancied.

"What?" said the discerning young gentleman to himself. "Does she object already to my travelling in the same carriage with all those dollars? I wonder if I shall have trouble with her?"

He was not a man who cared much to be flattered, apart from consequences, and it might even have soothed him to know the truth. When Angela had first made up her mind that that historic kiss in the dark exit from the grottoes had been bestowed by the wrong man, she had been filled, as has been said already, with maidenly shame and indignation. But when Maskelyne had gone away with her commission for Dobroski and had kept away, in silence—after the simple announcement that he had discharged her errand—she began to feel that she owed O'Rourke something more than cold wrath for an impertinence. Little by little she began to suspect that Maskelyne had retired from the field in face of O'Rourke's advances, and this fancy filled her with terror and longing. For now that Maskelyne was gone she made no further scruple of confessing to herself that she loved him, and a future without his presence promised to be blank indeed, as any girl who has gone through similar fears can understand. It was natural that she should exaggerate her own fault in this matter, and she exaggerated it, out of natural dimensions. She had certainly

coquetted, though ever so little, with O'Rourke, for Maskelyne's encouragement. If the simple time-honoured natural stratagem had succeeded it would probably have looked virtuous, but it had failed, and now it was wicked, wicked, wicked. She had shed tears over her own duplicity and the lost Maskelyne. She was a thoroughly good girl, and she tried hard not to hate O'Rourke, but she gave herself full leave to despise him.

It seemed inevitable to Angela that O'Rourke would enter anew upon his courtship, and she had resolved that this time, at least, he should be left under no misapprehension as to the real nature of her feelings towards him.

"I am well escaped from her," thought O'Rourke to himself. "A woman of so jealous a temperament would be likely to make a man's life unpleasant."

But if Angela were angry with him, and allowed him to see it thus plainly, the Major was as cordial as ever, and Mrs. Spry was effusive in her thanks. She smiled, blushed, and palpitated in thanking him for all his courtesies, and when Major Butler expressed his hope that O'Rourke would look them up on the morrow, in company with his friends the Farleys, who were already engaged for luncheon, she smiled and blushed again. O'Rourke's leave-taking was almost tender, and, and he gave her friend such a hand-shake and precisely such a glance as had awakened Angela to a sense of his intentions a few days before.

The young gentleman had made up his mind to ignore, and if need were to deny, the episode of the grottoes. By dint of constant practice he had arrived at the ability to wipe out facts from his memory. Fact, once wiped out, could only be restored to existence as other people's fiction, and in this case his moral attitude towards any possible accusation was already taken.

When arrangements had been made for the transport of Mrs. Spry's luggage, and the Major, his niece, and her guest had driven away, with the lady's-maid on the box-seat beside the coachman, O'Rourke handed his portmanteau to one of the hotel servants, and walked tranquilly into the village. Mrs. Farley was in the garden, and waved a bit of lacework at him in recognition of his salute as he appeared in sight. He shook hands with his own infectious, good-hearted, kindly warmth.

"And Austin?" he said. "How is the dear old boy? Deep in his own inventions?"

"He is working too hard," she answered. "He begins at nine o'clock in the morning and goes on till midnight. But he has great hopes of his new book, and is quite fascinated by it."

"As everybody else will be when it appears," said O'Rourke. "Can I see him, or is he too busy to be disturbed?"

"I shall be glad if you can draw him away from his work for a little while," said the wife, and O'Rourke, re-entering the hotel, and mounting to Farley's room, found the novelist looking a little fagged and worn above his manuscript. He was received with great cordiality, and, to Mrs. Farley's infinite contentment, succeeded in carrying Austin away from work for the evening. When he had got him down to the garden, over a glass of Moselle and seltzer, he began to talk of the new book.

"Austin is turning Russian," he said to Mrs. Farley. "I found his table covered with the French translations of Gogol and Tourgenieff, and Dostoevsky. Voices from Siberia, Escapes from the same inhospitable region, Histories of the Polish insurrections, and what not. Are all these to be digested for the next novel?"

"These, and more," said Austin, laughing and reddening a little at the same time.

"Now," said O'Rourke, gaily, "you know what a penetrating fellow I am, Mrs. Farley. Don't you, really? That's quite a disappointment. But it will be all the more amazing to you when you notice it. I am going to offer your husband a bet, Mrs. Farley. Austin, I will bet you a piece of ten centimes that I lay my finger on the fount of inspiration."

"Will you?" said Austin, searching lazily in his pocket and producing a British penny, and laying it on the table. "Try. How many guesses do you ask for?"

"One," said O'Rourke, following Austin's example, and laying a penny on the table. The novelist nodded, facing the situation like a man, but blushing a little at finding anything belonging to himself under discussion. "On the fount," said O'Rourke, "the actual fount! Dobroski?"

"Man of penetration," said Farley, "the treasure is yours." O'Rourke gathered up the two penny pieces with a look of triumph.

"I prize my victory," he said, "more even than its reward. I knew," he added with a sudden seriousness, "that a man like you could not be brought into contact, however slight, with such a nature as Dobroski's without striking something out of him. Isn't he a noble old fellow? Isn't he a charmingly modest, simple-minded, unselfish old hero?"

"I think him a terrible old man," said Mrs. Farley, "and I'm sure I don't see what you and Austin find to admire in him."

O'Rourke grew eloquent about Dobroski's history, his wrongs, his imprisonment, his escape, his life-long devotion to the cause of liberty. Mrs. Farley betook herself resolutely to her lacework, and Austin listened and smoked with tranquil laziness, admiring O'Rourke's Celtic fervour, chastened as it was by his perfect tact and self-control.

"It is a pity," he said by-and-by, "that Miss Butler isn't here."

"Why?" asked O'Rourke, turning upon him with a bright surprise.

"She would delight in your vindication of her old friend. What a tender esteem and affection she has for him! Ah, that reminds me. You go to luncheon to-morrow, Lucy?"

"Yes. I have promised."

"And so have I," said O'Rourke. "And you, old boy? Are you going?"

No—the old boy was too busy, but supposed O'Rourke had met Major Butler at the station. He and his niece were expecting a guest at the Chateau at Houfouy—an American lady, he added.

"Yes," said O'Rourke, "I have already had the pleasure of meeting her. A charming little woman." He turned his most candid boylike look on Mrs. Farley. "Delightfully pretty!"

"She will marry a prince," said Farley. "Princes are plentiful in this happy land—plentiful and poor. There is a Royal Highness living at Montcourtois, close by, who has a revenue of two thousand francs per annum. That, being translated, is eighty pounds sterling. He is a most ladylike young gentleman to look at, and he traces his descent to Charlemagne."

"He is not a Royal Highness, Austin," said Mrs. Farley.

"He is Monsieur le Prince," returned Austin. "He is an awful swell, poor little fellow."

O'Rourke looked inquiry from one to the other. The conversation had begun to disquiet him.

"What?" he asked. "Is the American lady already disposed of?" His heart beat as he asked the question, but he was used to controlling his own expression, and he did so now.

"Not that I know of," said Austin, carelessly. "She is terribly rich. Awfully, colossally, pyramidally rich."

"Really!" said O'Rourke, with lifted eyebrows. "Is she? She is a charming little woman."

He would infinitely have preferred not to be told how rich she was. Mrs. Spry had spent money in Brussels with a good deal of freedom, but, apart from that, he had had no sign she knew of that her income was at all above the ordinary. The main thing was, of course, that she herself should not know that he knew of her wealth, because it would be altogether more agreeable and profitable for him to appear ignorant of that attraction. And yet, as a matter of sentiment and personal feeling, he would rather that his friends should share the widow's ignorance than have them fancy that he was stalking her money. It is pleasing to be well thought of, and it pays also. There would be a certain unavoidable air of presumption in his intended courtship of the lady if all the world knew of her possessions. He did not thank his friends for battenning down his ignorance, but he smiled, and changed the theme. He did not propose to himself to talk too much about Mrs. Spry's riches. He did propose to himself a perfect seeming of oblivion as to their existence.

Next morning he escorted Mrs. Farley to Houfouy. Angela was pale, but she received Mrs. Farley brightly, and in conversation with her and the pretty widow seemed unrestrained and cheerful. But O'Rourke decided that she had spent the night in crying, and felt a kind of injury at it. He sat next to Mrs. Spry at the luncheon-table, and, without making his attentions to her so marked as to attract the general notice, he made them marked enough to be seen by the lady herself. Now and then he caught Angela's glance, and read in it a cold scorn and misliking, which she herself strove to subdue to a mere indifference, but with small success.

"She seems to think she has acquired a sort of property in me," said O'Rourke, inwardly. "She is taking airs I never gave her the right to take."

He had been inclined to think highly of Angela before Mrs. Spry had appeared to dim her charms, and cast into shadow the brilliance of her belongings. This opinion had been genuine so far as it went, and now he was disappointed in her. It was absurd in a woman to persecute a man with her sulks because he had made a railway journey with another woman. Even if Mrs. Spry had been out of the question, he told himself, he would have been forced to change his opinion of Angela's character. He was a little pleased to have seen this manifestation of the girl's real nature because it helped him to maintain his own sweet self-opinion. She was really not the sort of girl for whom a man could feel called upon to make a sacrifice with his eyes open.

Of all who sat at table, none but Angela observed O'Rourke's attentions to the lady of the dollars. It was a piece of observation which, as a general thing, would have been altogether out of her way, but O'Rourke's tender warmth of parting, and his new coolness, that insolent kiss in the grotto, and this equally insolent forgetfulness of it, made the young man's motives and proceedings hatefully interesting to her. It was not difficult to suspect, but she would guard herself against suspicion, which, being rendered into plain English, meant that she would watch and make sure. It did not restore her original liking for O'Rourke to think that the insolent approach he had made to her was directed towards her money, and that he had found prey more attractive in the fortune of her friend. She watched with a bitter humour, and O'Rourke, who was quite persuaded that he knew all about her sensations, set her watchfulness down to jealousy, and pursued his courtship of the pretty widow quite unmoved.

After luncheon the ladies got together for a little while, and Mrs. Spry opened her heart and spoke. She twined herself about Angela in the pleasant shade of the pine wood near the gates of the chateau, and murmured like a rippling brook.

"What a charming man Mr. O'Rourke is," she began. "Do you know, my dear, I really think he's the most delightful man I ever met. I heard him speak in Faneuil Hall when he was in the States, and I don't think I ever heard anything that impressed me more. Did you ever hear Mr. O'Rourke speak in public, Angela?"

"No," said Angela, looking on the little widow with some disquietude.

"Oh," cried Mrs. Spry, "he is such a noble speaker. Such a beautiful, sympathetic voice, and such a high-strung nature. I never took any interest in down-trodden Ireland till I heard him speak, and I'm sure I never liked the Irish in the States. The servants, especially, are dreadful. At least, I've found 'em so, though some of my friends have been more fortunate. But when I came over to Europe I was quite pleased with the idea that I might have the chance to meet Mr. O'Rourke, though, to tell you the truth, I was more than a bit afraid of him. I always am afraid of clever people, but really when you come to meet 'em they're no worse than the stoopids after all. And when young George Maskelyne told me he couldn't see me over to Brussels as he'd promised he would because he had important business that kept him in England I was that disappointed I can't tell, till he said that his friend Mr. O'Rourke would do it, and I found it was *the* Mr. O'Rourke, the patriot. Oh, you don't know how kind he's been. He's the politest man I ever met, and his conversation's quite improving. I understand, Mrs. Farley, that you have known Mr. O'Rourke this long time?"

"Oh, yes," said Lucy, "he and my husband are great friends. They are old colleagues."

"Is Mr. Farley a patriot?" asked the widow.

"I don't mean Parliamentary or political colleagues," returned Lucy. "They worked for some years on the same journal, before Mr. O'Rourke went into Parliament at all."

"Oh," cried Mrs. Spry, releasing Angela's waist to clasp her hands, and turning her eyes enthusiastically upwards. "I'd give anything to be a man, and be a patriot. I think it's glorious to have a career like that. Of course it's hard, and a patriot has to suffer, but then a real patriot doesn't mind. I've seen Mr. O'Rourke that sad once or twice that I've quite felt for him. He feels the woes of Ireland very deeply. Young George Maskelyne says that if he would go over to the other side the British Government would give him almost anything he liked to ask for, but he resists all their offers, though he hasn't a cent but what he makes by writing for the papers."

This, and much more, in the simplicity of her heart, the pretty little widow poured on Angela. The girl had to listen often after this first outburst to the praises of Mr. O'Rourke. She had a great liking for her guest, who, though not the wisest of her sex, was full of good nature, and innocent guilelessness which took itself for guile. She thought as ill of Mr. O'Rourke as Mrs. Spry thought well of him, but the proofs of his treachery were not easy to offer, and she kept silence.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MASKELYNE all this while was profoundly ignorant of the magnificent card he had played, and neither knew nor hoped that O'Rourke had so rapidly transferred his affections from Angela to the golden widow. He stayed in London, and though he knew scores of people there, and might, had he cared to do it, have known hundreds more, he was as lonely as Crusoe on his island. Angela was going to marry O'Rourke, and that, as a matter of course, made an end of everything.

Portland Place is not the gayest thoroughfare in town, and no reasonable creature in search of gaiety would care to spend much time in pacing its lonely flags or in gazing at the faces of its solemn mansions. But Maskelyne passed a good deal of his time there, marching from the doors of the Langham to the gates of the Park and back again. He did this with a settled air of weary gloom and boredom as if he had undertaken the thing for a wager, and had grown sick of it long ago. Sometimes he strayed into Regent Street, but he was so out of tune with the crowd there, that he always cut short his promenade by a sudden dive into one of the side streets, in sudden fear of meeting somebody who would have to be spoken to.

It happened, on the evening upon which Messrs. Frost and Zeno dined together, that Maskelyne, having finished his own dreary and unsocial meal, wandered out into Portland Place and set himself to his usual ramble. The air was dusk already in the streets, and a few scattered clouds which floated high caught the last rays of the falling sun. Maskelyne absently counted his own footsteps whilst he absorbed himself in the determined effort not to tread upon any division in the flagstones. Suddenly he stopped quite short, and to the great amusement of an unobserved policeman who stood near, with one gloved fist planted at his waistbelt, he said softly, "I am a cumberer of the ground!" and then went on again.

Ten minutes later or thereabouts this same policeman was again posturing, with one foot set well before the other and one arm a-kimbo, when he saw the cumberer of the ground returning. In the opposite direction walked an elderly gentleman in a black frock coat and a dark wideawake, a gentleman with long silvery hair and a sweeping beard, who moved like the other with bent head and eyes fixed upon the ground. A cabman, crawling along by the kerb, winked at the officer, and pointed from one to the other with the butt of his whip. The policeman smiled, for he, too, saw that, without warning, a collision between the approaching foot passengers was a foregone conclusion. When with absolute gravity and unconsciousness each walked slowly but unhesitatingly against the other, the cabman chuckled on his perch, and the officer's shoulders throbbed as he resumed his solemn march.

Dobroski and Maskelyne each recoiled and looked up in hasty apology. Each recognised the other.

"I was thinking of you, sir," said Maskelyne as they shook hands. "But I had no idea you were quite so near."

"Is it very curious?" said Dobroski, "I was thinking of you at that moment. I had fancied you were back in Janenne. You return there, do you not?"

"Perhaps," returned Maskelyne. "I don't know. My movements are uncertain." He turned round, without thinking of it, and walked by the old man's side.

"I am glad to have met you," said Dobroski. "I desire again to thank you for your journey here. Ah! I have reason for the new thanks," he said, taking in his hand Maskelyne had raised in disclaimer. "Mr. Zeno is in London, and has been recognised by some of my friends to whom I have showed that fortunate photograph you brought me."

"Then Miss Butler's suspicions were true? He is really a spy?"

"Yes. He is a spy. I have recently met a countryman of mine whom he tried to tempt in Milan years ago. He seems to be but a clumsy fellow, this Zeno, from the report I have of him. He has coolness and impudence enough, to be sure. He has patience, too. It is always well to know. His allies are capable if he is not."

"He can have no idea that you suspect him?" said Maskelyne, who began to find this business interesting. "He may try to renew his acquaintance with you."

"I am expecting him," said the old man, smiling drily. "But all this has little interest for you, Mr. Maskelyne. Your friend O'Rourke has gone back to Janenne, I believe? To rejoin his friend Mr. Farley, is it not? Is he an old friend of yours—Mr. O'Rourke?"

"Yes. O'Rourke and I are old friends. I think very highly of him."

"And I, too," said Dobroski, "I think highly of him. He is a young man who will be heard of."

"I hope—" began Maskelyne, and there stopped short.

"You hope?" said Dobroski, prompting him.

"Well," said Maskelyne with some hesitation, "I hope, to begin with, that I shall not offend you."

"I am sure you will not," the old man answered smilingly.

"How should I be offended when I know that your hope is not to offend?"

"You spoke about O'Rourke, sir," said the younger in his slow, grave way. "I am glad you did so, because I wanted to speak of him, and I find him here all ready to my hand. O'Rourke is a great friend of mine, Mr. Dobroski. I am not much of an enthusiast, I am afraid; but I have a solid faith in O'Rourke and in his friendship for me. I do not believe there is anything he could see his way to doing for me that he would not do."

"I have heard him speak of you in terms of great affection," said Dobroski. "Youth is the season of faith and friendship. A beautiful time! Let me hear what you would say, Mr. Maskelyne."

He saw already in what direction his companion's thoughts were tending.

"O'Rourke is an able man and a thoughtful man," said the young American; "but he is an Irishman and he is a patriot. Celtic blood and patriotism are two things that may run away with a good deal of ability and thoughtfulness, if they happen to be spurred."

"And the fact is, my dear Mr. Maskelyne," said Dobroski, "you fear that I may spur him. Is it not so?"

"You have hit it, sir," returned Maskelyne. "That is my fear. I am quite sure that whatever you do is done from a sense of duty. But there are reasons, there are new reasons, sir, which are very serious, and I will even say very dear to me, personally, why O'Rourke should not be brought into any danger just at present. There are reasons, in fact, which should persuade him not to be drawn into unnecessary danger at all."

This desponding young lover and altogether exceptional rival had not given up his hopes for Angela's happiness in resigning his own. Dobroski had no guess as to his real meaning, and he was too old a politician to confirm Maskelyne's fears, or to give an outsider any insight into his plans.

"I know of no danger that threatens your friend, Mr. Maskelyne," he answered. "I do not think him likely to embark in any enterprise which has not at least a fair prospect of success. I do not think him likely to undertake anything hare-brained or chimerical. I have a high opinion of his common sense, his shrewdness, his political wisdom."

"Well, sir," said Maskelyne. "I can but beg of you, if you have any influence with him, do not use it to provoke him into danger."

"You credit me," returned Dobroski, "with influences I do not possess. If I were ever so determined to lead your friend into unprofitable or dangerous ways, I should have first to deal with his reason. I do not think Mr. O'Rourke likely to be led astray."

Knowing, as he did, the tie which existed between Dobroski and Angela, Maskelyne was almost tempted to use the girl's name to conjure with. O'Rourke was a charming fellow, and Maskelyne was his friend, but if his fate had not seemed bound up with Angela's, his patriotic instincts would have caused the young American no inquietude. It was not for O'Rourke he had tried to plead with Dobroski, but for Angela. But he could not bring himself to name her, or to surrender to a stranger's eyes the secret of his heart. So far, no man, or woman either, had his confidence, and he was very much disposed to think that he would keep it always. If he named her now, it would only be to show the interest he felt in her.

"I hope not," he said, in sole answer to Dobroski's speech. "I hope not."

Dobroski paused in the street, and stood facing his companion, and Maskelyne construing this into a hint that he did not wish to be accompanied further, held out his hand in sign of farewell. Dobroski took it silently, and held it for a moment as if he were about to speak, but contented himself with a mere "Good-night," and went his way. Maskelyne, who had simply followed Dobroski's lead, and had taken no notice of the ways by which he had passed, now looked about him, and found himself in front of Whitehall. He turned upon his heel and sauntered slowly back to his hotel, thinking of O'Rourke and Angela.

Meantime Dobroski, at a level pace, walked towards the Palace of Parliament, passed the great pile, and took a turning to the right. The street upon which he entered was lined on either side by lofty and well-built houses, with heavy facings of stone—a street of solid and assured respectability. At an open door he entered, walked up three flights of stairs, rang a bell, and after a little pause was admitted.

"Good evening, sir," he said, addressing Mr. Frost, who had opened the door for him. "Am I late?"

"A few minutes, sir," returned Frost, respectfully, opening an inner door. "We were waiting for you. We haven't yet begun business."

Dobroski threw his hat upon a stand in the little hall, and then, passing Frost, who bowed with a great show of respect, he entered the chamber, and stood for a moment, with an air of surprise, a mere step beyond the doorway. Scattered about the room in groups were a score of people, all of whom were gazing silently towards him. Most of them, as he saw at the first glance, were strangers.

One or two were in evening-dress, one or two others were thickly-booted, and wore clothes of coarse material and common fashion. The rest were all decently attired, and commonplace enough to look at for the most part. But two of the occupants of the room were remarkable—the one, a man with blue eyes, a blond beard, and a phenomenal forehead; and the other, a swarthy fellow with a square-shaped head, and jet-black eyes. This latter had hair, beard, moustache, and eyebrows of silvery white, in strange contrast with his dark skin and the dancing black fire of his eyes. The face and the hair both spoke of age, but the eyes were the eyes of youth—quick, alert, alight, like the eyes of a lad of five-and-twenty.

Whilst all the others stood silently regarding the new comer, the swarthy, white-haired, bright-eyed man approached him, and held out both his hands.

"Ah, my dear Brenner," said Dobroski, accepting his hands and smiling. "The good Brenner."

He spoke in German, and the swarthy man responded in the same tongue.

"They are here to outvote us."

Dobroski, still holding his friend by the hands, looked about him with eyebrows slightly raised, and nodded here and there to one he knew. Amongst the rest he recognised his new friend Vroblewskoff, who bowed to him with a look of reverence.

"Shall we go to business?" asked the blond man, in a voice which sounded amiable and good-humoured.

"When you will, sir," returned Dobroski. "Let me apologise for keeping you waiting."

The room was large and lofty. Half-a-dozen engravings after Landseer hung about the walls, and in the centre of the chamber was set a big oblong table, with a top of maroon-coloured leather gilded at the edge. About the table were ranged a number of chairs, and at either end of it was set a carafe of water and a glass. At one end of the table Dobroski took his seat, and the blond man faced him at the other. The rest ranged themselves about the table, and looked from Dobroski to his *vis-à-vis* and back again, as if waiting an initiative from one of them.

"Our friend Frost," said the blond man after a moment's silence, "produces a little invention of his own which is likely to be of use." He stooped sideways, and after groping for a few seconds caught hold of the strap which bound together Mr. Zeno's hollowed volumes, and set the package on the table. "It looks," he said, gazing about him, "harmless and unsuspecting. Its merit is that it can be carried anywhere without attracting attention." With this he unfastened the straps and fluttered the topmost leaves of the book which lay uppermost, and then, lifting the book bodily, displayed the box within it. One by one he removed all the books, and there was a little laughter and a little clapping of hands. "Mr. Frost does not offer this as being a big thing. The cubic space is limited. The great advantage of the design is the unobtrusive character of its exterior."

Here there was a little more laughter, and the speaker, restoring the books to their place, strapped them together again, and set them upon the floor. Then there was a silence which endured for a full minute. Then somebody murmured "Sullivan," and another and another took up the murmur, until there was quite a buzz of voices. The blond man rose with a slight bow, and setting one hand upon his hip, and spreading the other out upon the table, spoke.

"I had hoped," he said, "that the exhibition of Mr. Frost's little patent portmanteau—perhaps I anticipate in calling it a patent; but I am assured that Mr. Frost will lose no time in depositing his specifications at the Patent Office—I had hoped—" It was obvious that to the majority there was something peculiarly amusing in the matter of Mr. Sullivan's speech thus far, for most of the men present fell back in their chairs and laughed heartily. "I had hoped," pursued the speaker, when silence was restored, "that the exhibition of this charming little portmanteau would have suggested an idea to our valued friend and colleague, Mr. Dobroski, and that he would have arisen at once to give us the benefit of it. Since he has not seen fit to rise, I have nothing to do but to move that the resolution passed by this Society the night before last—the resolution proposed by Mr. Dobroski and seconded by Mr. Brenner—be here and now rescinded. I will not detain you with a speech at present. I hope the matter may be settled without many words. If words are necessary I may ask leave to speak to my own resolution later on. In the mean time, I will sit down, and await a seconder."

"I have always," said Dobroski, rising as the other sat down, "been opposed to the waste of words. I am told that my friends and I have been invited here to-night to be outvoted. If that is so, words are vain. If that is so, nothing remains for my friends and for myself but instant withdrawal from the Society. We rank ourselves with the enemies of tyranny, and not with the enemies of mankind."

Dobroski reseated himself, and the blond man looked round the table with a smile.

"Do I find a seconder?" he asked. Half-a-dozen started to their feet, but sank one after the other, leaving a man in a rough pilot-cloth coat standing alone.

"Life," said this personage, "is a record of shattered hopes. This night I see another fall to pieces. I have worshipped the name of Dobroski from afar for forty years. Now I see the base-hearted coward near at hand, and I despise him and spit upon him and trample on him. I second the resolution before the meeting. The wheat and the tares have grown together until the harvest, and now we bind them together in bundles to burn."

"A careful and observant reader," muttered Mr. Zeno, who was not without a sense of humour.

The orator sat down suddenly, as if he wrenched himself into his seat by a physical effort. The blond man put the question: "That the resolution of the 11th instant be and hereby is rescinded."

"What shall I do?" whispered Frost to his companion.

"Vote with me," returned Zeno.

Frost watched anxiously. Fifteen or sixteen men thrust a right hand in the air, and stared round fiercely on the half-dozen who sat motionless. Frost, to his own terror, found himself in the minority. Dobroski arose and took a step from the table, when the seconder of the resolution arose and set his back against the door, crying that Dobroski was a traitor, and should not quit the chamber with his life.

The old man moved a hand against the rest as if to ask a hearing.

"If my life were of use to you," he said, "I would not ask to keep it. I have been tired of it these many years. You are safe from me, but I will not work with your tools. As for my life, that will serve you little. I am but one of six, and a sixfold murder would be a difficult thing to hide. And am I less tried than yourselves? I have known betrayers, but whom have I ever betrayed? Come with me, my friends. We must work apart. That is all."

Two or three of the men fell upon the savage at the door and drew him away. Dobroski left the room, followed by his minority—Frost, as white as death, holding Zeno by the arm.

"You go too, do you, Frost?" asked the blond leader with a smile. "What? After this?"

He laid his hand upon the packet and raised it to the table, without once looking away from the terrified recalcitrant. Frost's lips moved once or twice, but he said nothing.

"Mr. Frost," said Zeno, "is a mere delegate from the other side. So am I. We are bound to obey orders." Dobroski's footsteps and those of his companions sounded already on the lower

stairs. Zeno, dragging his companion with him, approached the chief. "We are with you at heart," he said, "or why should we trust ourselves here alone? We are bound to obey instructions. Mr. Dobroski is our appointed chief. We had hoped better things of him, but we must ask new advices from the other side. You can guess what they will be. Good evening, gentlemen all."

Frost spoke not a word, and Zeno, being altogether unobstructed, left the room with a smile, a downward gesture of the finger to indicate Dobroski, and a touch of his own forehead to indicate his opinion of the old man's mental condition.

"You are pale," said Dobroski, addressing Frost, when he and Zeno came to where the four allies stood to await them, beneath a gas lamp in the quiet street.

"Ah!" returned Zeno, sympathetically. "It is the poor Frost's heart. There is no man more courageous. It is no lack of bravery. It is physical. His heart is weak, and he bears excitement ill."

Half-an-hour later Mr. Frost, seated with Zeno in the seclusion of his own chamber, with a steaming glass of whisky before him, felt a little better.

"I do not know," he said with his nasal American drawl and his Irish accent in full combination, "what you mean to do with me, but I reckon you are leading me to ruin." Mr. Zeno only smiled. "I can see through your plant on the old man," Frost continued. "You brought me that species of a book-case there to carry the stuff in, under the impression that the old man would be proud and pleased to take a hand in carrying it. And when he was engaged in the work of transportation you reckoned on splitting on him. Seems you want him out of the way pretty bad."

"There are more ways of killing a dog than hanging him," said Zeno, smiling still. "The plan was a good plan enough till it failed, and then it was a bad one. It does not matter how good a plan may be: it is a bad one if it fails. Perhaps we may find a better by and by."

(To be continued)

BIG SALMON: THEIR GROWTH AND AGE

EVERY now and then the "capture of a monster salmon" is recorded by the Press. During recent seasons many such fish have been taken, the latest finds in that way having been in the Firth of Forth, which has this year teemed with salmon, and in which some heavy specimens have of late been caught, notably two, each of which weighed 65 lbs. In the course of the present year a larger than ordinary number of big fish have everywhere rewarded both net fishers and anglers. Taking the average weight of salmon as being at present 20 lbs., not counting grilse—sixteen years ago the average weight was a little below 17 lbs.—all fish caught above that figure might be regarded as being "big salmon," in which case it would be easy to chronicle the capture of a few thousands; but, in our opinion, monster salmon must weigh 40 lbs. or more, which would, of course, reduce the list from thousands to hundreds. A 40 lb. fish of the salmon kind (many of the bull trout, *Salmo eriox*, grow to a very large size) is not an easy customer for a man to struggle with. Such a monster, indeed, as in the case of the late Mr. Russell, of the *Scotsman*, might catch the man instead of being caught by him. In the water a fish of that weight appears, by reason of his power of opposition, to be endowed with the strength of a pocket Hercules. Many a time and oft we have seen even smaller fish occupy six or seven hours in fighting for life and liberty, ay, and gain both, although in comparison the power at the other end was that of a giant. That there are, despite recent abundant hauls of large salmon, many more such fish awaiting capture may be taken for granted: the number which has been caught is probably only a small percentage of those destined to a similar fate. Salmon in a large stream may be counted by tens of thousands; in the River Tay, for instance, the piscine stock must be wonderfully large to admit of the capture of some 70,000 fish per annum, which is about the number taken.

The taking of the larger fish of the season always excites a considerable degree of interest, and now that the weight and dimensions of all big salmon are accurately noted, the record of their capture affords room for speculation as to their rate of growth and the age to which they may attain. It is curious to know that half a century ago a considerable number of big salmon were chronicled as having been caught. According to Yarrell, "The London season of 1835 was more than usually remarkable for large salmon." He saw, he tells us, ten different fish varying from 38 to 40 lb. each, and he makes mention of one that weighed 55 lb., all of these being reputed Tay fish. Mr. Yarrell also notices a salmon of 60 lb., and alludes to fishes of 74 and 83 lb., the latter being a female which, although short, was of unusual thickness, and of excellent flavour. Four or five years ago, a salmon which weighed 80 lb. was captured at Bunawe, in the Western Highlands of Scotland, and was exhibited in the shop window of a Glasgow fish merchant; a fish of similar size, we may state, was handled last year in the Tay by a boat's crew in search of spawning salmon, in order to obtain eggs for the Hatchery at Duppiln. The Tay, which is, without doubt, the most prolific salmon river in the United Kingdom, is famed for the excellence of its fish, and the large dimensions to which they occasionally attain. During the last five or six years a considerable number of fine clean salmon—fish weighing from 30 to 50 lb.—have been taken. We have on some days, in Mr. Speedie's packing-house in Perth, seen two score of salmon, each on them weighing on the average over 30 lb. During the Tay net-fishing of June, July, and August this year fish of the following weights were captured, namely:—50, 51½, 52, 56, 54, 55, 53, and 56 lb. respectively, besides from fifty to sixty salmon averaging 45 lb. Anglers, too, were fortunate in securing some heavy fish; we have beside us a record of half-a-dozen regular "thumpers." On other Scottish salmon streams many large specimens have also been obtained in the course of the season, while many more are known to be left in the water to become the prey of the Waltons of the future.

And what may be the age of a 60 lb. salmon? will doubtless be asked by inquisitive readers. That, however, we cannot tell with any degree of certainty. Some naturalists maintain that the growth of the salmon is exceedingly rapid, others traverse that statement and say, "No, it is not so, the salmon grows but slowly." Personally, we are of opinion that the salmon, especially while it is in the salt water, grows quickly, and attains flesh and weight at a rapid rate. An old Tweed fisher, who had thought out such questions, an old Tweed fisher, was of opinion that a 60 lb. salmon would be about seven or eight years old, and often expressed his opinion that these fish made weight at the rate of from eight to ten pounds per annum; and thought it possible that some of them would live to be ten or twelve years of age, at which time they might weigh as much as one hundred weight! Such was his opinion. Happily we are in possession of some authentic evidence as to the growth of these fish, from which it is possible to deduce a theory of growth and age.

At first salmon are slow of growth, as there is abundant reason to believe. Beginning at the beginning it may be stated that the eggs take from ninety to a hundred and twenty days to yield their fish, and during very cold seasons a longer period is required to nurse them into life. In protected spots, in hatching and piscicultural places, the hatching is expedited by many days by means of the higher temperature which prevails under cover. As has been hinted the young salmon grow very slowly. These little fish are at first known as *par*, in which state they remain for one year certain,

many of them—about one half of each brood—remain in the same condition for two years, a few even continue to be *par* for a period of three years. This is, of itself, a very curious feature of salmon life, but it is one which no naturalist has been able to explain. Upon what principle one half of a brood of fish hatched at the same time should become *smolts*, and be able to proceed to the sea with scales upon them, whilst the other half remain as *par* in the fresh water, has for a long period puzzled our naturalists, but remains, notwithstanding all kinds of speculation and theory, a mystery. A *par*, it has been proved, cannot live in salt water; a *smolt* can. The *par* has no scales upon its body, nothing but a skin. The *smolt* on the contrary is covered with scales. It is an established fact that one moiety of a brood of salmon is ready and eager to depart for the sea, whilst the other moiety remains contentedly in the fresh-water pond or river. And from this circumstance comes about the singular fact, that some fish of the same brood may be pretty large grilse, whilst others still continue *par*. No person can tell why this is so, all that is known to naturalists or fishery economists is that "so it is."

A considerable number of the young salmon bred in the Stormont-field nurseries on the River Tay used to be carefully marked before being liberated from the ponds to pursue their voyage to the sea, and several of these marked fish were taken by Tay fishermen as pretty well-grown grilse in the course of five or six weeks from the date of their being marked, and were held on careful examination by those who aided in marking them to be the same fish.

But doubts have since been expressed on the point. The very great mortality incidental to fish life is well known; out of every thousand eggs deposited under natural conditions by breeding salmon very few yield fish, a vast number of the eggs from various causes never hatch, being washed away by the waters into places quite unsuitable for hatching, scores of eggs are, moreover, devoured by a host of enemies, pike, trout, water-fowl, rats, &c.; and of the young fish which are undoubtedly hatched, not above one or two per cent. ever reach the consumer as table-fish. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the percentage of the salmon marked at Stormontfield as smolts and recaptured a few weeks later as grilse was taken exception to. "Too many fish have been caught—your take is out of all proportion to the laws of salmon mortality. Your marks may have been imitated by fishermen desirous of obtaining the reward you have offered for the marked fish, and thus you may have been imposed upon."

Of that stage of growth from grilse to salmon, abundant evidence has been collected. In the case of a Tweed fish, we have a note before us of a grilse marked on March 31st, 1858, when it was found to weigh 2 lbs.; on the 2nd of August in the same year, when it was recaptured, it had increased in weight by 6 lbs., as it pulled the scale at 8 lbs. Mr. Young, of Invershire, in Sutherlandshire, a well-known authority on the natural history of the salmon and a practical fisherman of some repute, kept a note of half-a-dozen four-pound grilse which he marked on the 18th of February, 1841, all of which were recaptured as salmon on their return from the sea in June and July, and then weighed 9, 11, 9, 10, 13, and 10 lbs. respectively, having put on from five to nine pounds of flesh in the space of about four months. The late Duke of Athole also conducted a series of experiments, having for their object to ascertain if grilse really became salmon, which was doubted by many salmon fishery economists. His Grace, capturing grilse, and so marking them that they could be easily identified, was enabled, not only to prove that grilse did become salmon, but also that the fish put on a fair amount of weight in the course of a few months.

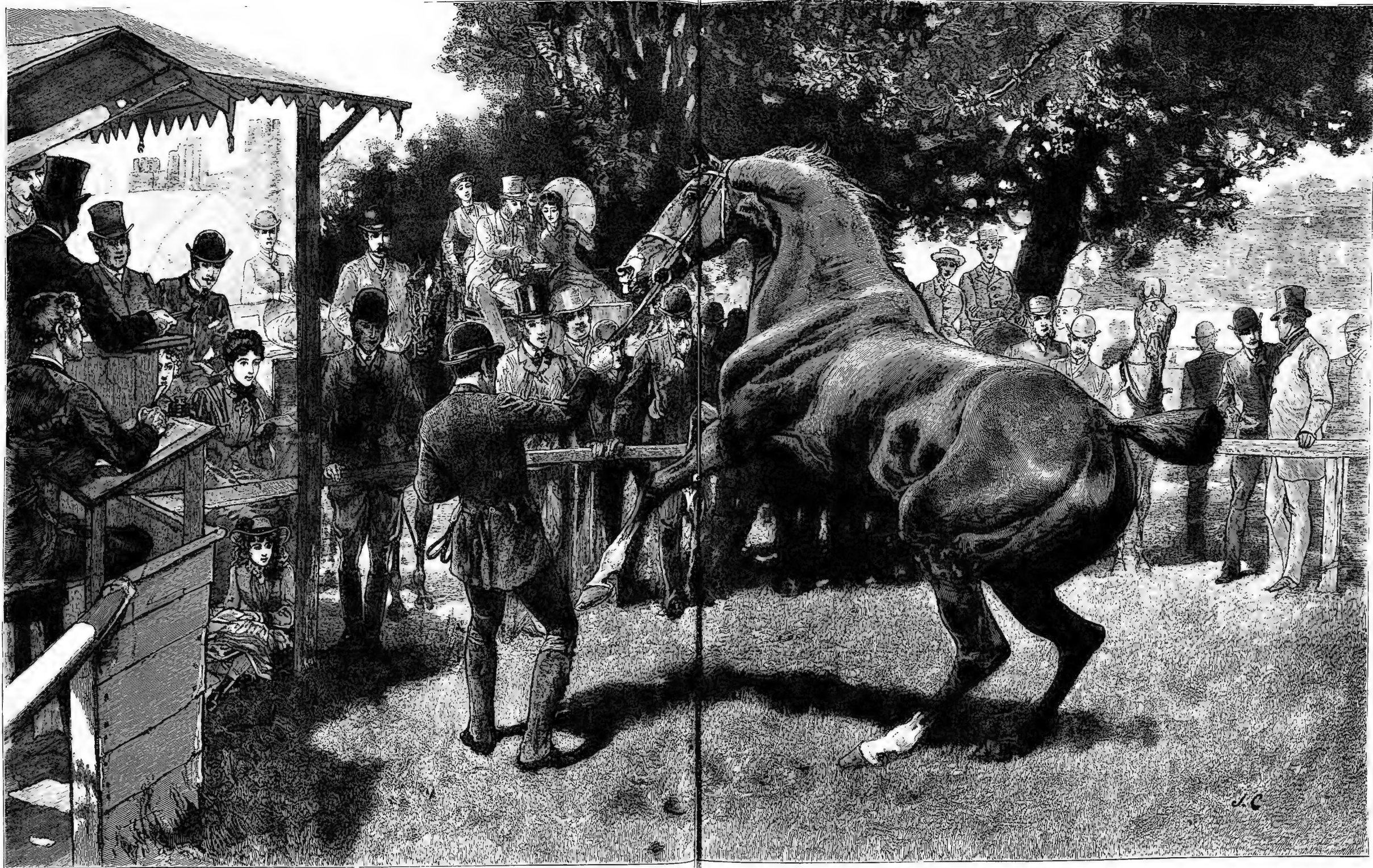
Although the salmon is one of our most accessible fishes, being before our noses, as we may say, for half the year, we are still—even the most anxious inquirers among us—ignorant of many points of its life. It is obvious enough that it is in the sea that salmon gain their largest increments of flesh. It is questionable, indeed, if they grow at all while they remain in the fresh water; many persons think that salmon begin to lose weight the moment they leave "the green depths of ocean's wide domain." How a fish of the salmon kind fills in a year of its life we can only surmise. Some persons of an observant turn hold that salmon make two trips to the sea in each year, other naturalists have held that the journey to the sea lasts one whole year—that is, that fish proceeding to the salt water in 1883 will not return till 1885; and there is evidence enough to support such a theory; as a matter of fact, there is plenty of evidence to support all the many theories which have been advanced as to the different habits of the salmon, which we have sometimes thought to be a biennial fish: one half of a brood going to sea the one year and remaining there over the winter, the other half following the next year just as the first half is returning, these in turn remaining for a winter in the water.

These problems will no doubt some day be satisfactorily solved, meantime to come back to our muttons, we again ask the question, How old is a sixty-pound salmon? On this most knotty point we have collected in the course of our peregrinations a considerable number of opinions, most of which concur in asserting that the salmon increases in weight at the rate of from five to eight pounds per annum, and that a sixty-pounder will probably be ten years of age. As has been indicated, one fish may, in a sense, be held as being a year older than some other one of the same brood, in consequence of the anomaly of growth already referred to; in plainer language, of two fish, each hatched on the same day of the same year, one may nearly all its lifetime be six pounds heavier than the other! The incidents of salmon biography are too numerous and intricate to be discussed in one short article, but it seemed to the writer, in view of the recent captures of so many large fish, that a sketch of salmon life, however imperfect, might not be thought uninteresting at the present time. One thing must be understood, it is only in large streams that large salmon need be looked for, these fish cannot grow big in little waters; another point of salmon fishery economy should be borne in mind, that a given area of water will only breed and feed a given number of fish, the number for which there is food and breeding and living room being limited.

J. G. B.



We are humbly thankful for "The Radical Programme" (Chapman and Hall); its thoroughness is so admirably tempered with mercy. Thus, though the House of Lords is a vexatious obstacle which no Radical would dream of trying to reform, its abolition need not be insisted on. The Monarchy, again, could not hope to survive an unsuccessful war undertaken at the Sovereign's wish; but, so long as it remains "ornamental and consultative," it has nothing to fear from Radicalism; "Radicals have other work than to break butterflies on wheels." Land, too, gets drastic treatment. Large estates are to be discouraged by a graduated probate duty; Mr. Jesse Collings is to have his way in restoring all encroachments and enclosures made without sanction of Parliament (many of the worst have been made with its sanction) since 1800: "the idea that Time is the great legaliser must be scouted;" but still the land nationalisation of Mr. George and Mr. Wallace is characterised as "a scheme of wholesale confiscation." For one angle, indeed, of that "political quadrilateral, consisting of landlords, clergy, farmers, and publicans, which is the main obstacle to all social improvement," the Radical has no



SALE OF HUNTERS—RAISING AN OBJECTION

mercy. The Church must go. She has done good, and is now doing more good than ever, but the stream of tendency is against Establishments. Greater Britain in America and Australasia has repudiated them, therefore we must follow suit. And, then, parsons and publicans stand on the same political level, and only quarrel when the parson takes to temperance or the publican goes to chapel. "Beer and Bible" is a fact, and not a phrase; moreover, "the parson's presence in a parish checks the liberality and active friendliness of the squire!" When the crash comes, things won't be done as they were in Ireland in 1869, where one Establishment was set up on the ruins of another; and as for recent endowments, "the State has as much right to the last pound subscribed for a new district church as it has to the lands with which Edward the Confessor endowed Westminster Abbey." Throughout in his remarks on the Church the Radical's ignorance is only equalled by his malignity. He praises the precious proposal for handing over private patronage to Queen Anne's Bounty—*i.e.*, making the Church the appanage of the Tite-Barnacle family; and he ventures to accuse Archbishop Tait of "Machiavellian evasion of the law of the land," because on his deathbed he pointed out an honourable solution of a chronic difficulty. No wonder Mr. Chamberlain, whose "preface" is limited to thirty-four lines, wisely declines pledging himself to all that his follower says. He probably knows, for instance, that in many country parishes the Board School, with its 1s. rate, is not a whit more efficient than that which used to be kept up by a voluntary twopenny rate; while, if the "Programme" is carried out, this shilling will, in spite of a graduated income tax, be exceedingly hard to raise. Judging by blunders like that on page 170, we fancy our Radical was in such a hurry to get the start of all the other Radicals, who doubtless have similar Programmes in their pockets, that he had no time for correction, still less for studying books like "The Case for 'Establishment' Stated" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge). But those who feel that the question is not one for clap-trap rhetoric, but for thoughtful argument, will be much helped by the Vicar of Maidstone's latest work, as they will also by his "Englishman's Brief on Behalf of his National Church," his "Talks on Tithes," &c. The book before us gives, in a calm, scholarly way, the argument from history. By carefully tracing the origin of tithes, it disposes of the nonsense about "public property" and "State-paid clergy." Mr. Moore is especially successful in showing that tithes were not imposed by legislative enactment; they came in by voluntary grant and custom, and the "burden" does not fall either on occupier or owner or consumer: they are rent, and would continue to be paid if their present purpose became non-existent. The case of Madagascar is aptly cited as a proof that Nonconformists do not object to State endowments made in their own favour; while those of America and Australia, fairly considered, completely fail as parallels to that of the English Church. A significant fact is that a single insurance company, the Star, has nearly 300,000, invested in Methodist and other chapels.

In "The Land of the Broads" (Upcott Gill) Mr. Ernest Suffling pleasantly tells how a yachtsman may make his way from Yarmouth, as a centre, to Lowestoft, and thence to Norwich, and again to the many smaller broads along the Bure and Thurne. He is a good guide, not only to the angler, but to the lover of old churches, in which Norfolk as a whole, and East Norfolk in particular, is so rich.

In "Alpine Winter in its Medical Aspects" (Churchill) Dr. Tucker Wise, who has already written on the Davos Platz and Wiesen, holds a brief for the Maloja Kursaal, a Belgian attempt to supply in the region of the "winter cure" those improvements in ventilation, heating, and sanitary arrangements which up there have hitherto been but little attended to. The climate in the Upper Engadine must be wonderfully curative when it does so much, despite the drawback of over-crowded hotels, in the foul air of which patients have to spend nearly their whole day. At the Maloja, the air is warmed and purified by an elaborate method which Dr. Wise pronounces perfectly successful. He has some interesting philological remarks on the meaning of Maloja and other Romansch names; and he reminds us that, forty-five years ago, Dr. Bodington pointed out the value to consumptive patients of the high Swiss valleys.

"Italy Revisited" (City of London Publishing Company) is a sequel to the same author's "Italy and Her Capital." After sixteen years, the death of Garibaldi took "E. S. G. S." again to Italy; and again she chronicles her experiences. The book begins and ends with Garibaldi, to lay a wreath on whose tomb, and to give an Italian Bible to whose widow, was the object of the visit. "Prima Dio, poi Garibaldi" is our author's motto; the Liberator is the "David of Italy, the truest (merely human) lover of his kind that Humanity has ever known." "E. S. G. S." is opposed to Capital Punishment, admires Ary Scheffer, praises the Italians for not joining the Germans in their anti-Jewish crusade, and thinks Mr. Papengouth's Protestant Mission in Capri "much needed."

"Saltwood Castle" (Kent and Co.) is a book of a very different calibre. Mr. F. Beeston, by whom the Castle has lately been restored for its owner, Mr. Deedes, may be congratulated on his masterly archeological descriptions (with plans and elevations) of the

building and its details; and the historical notes, including a good deal about that sadly-decayed seaport, Hythe, are full of interest. Saltwood belonged to the See of Canterbury, and readers of Foxe will remember that in it William Thorpe, the Lollard, was imprisoned by Archbishop Arundel.

In "Revision Reasons—I, The Pentateuch" (Heywood, Manchester and London), the Rev. C. G. K. Gillespie aims at giving the general reader a means of testing for himself the principles and character of the Revision, and comparing it with the authorised version. He prints his Hebrew in English, supplying full rules for pronunciation. We may demur to identifications like *tannimim* (Gen. i. 21) with *tania*, "a long fish;" but no one can deny that there is a great deal of useful learning in these brief notes.

Mr. Hime, head master of Foyle College, is horrified to find that in the City of Derry somebody has been circulating atheistical literature. He has therefore written for young men an Essay on "Unbelief" (Dublin: Sullivan; London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), which the Bishop of Derry praises because its advice is unprofessional. Mr. Hime is a layman, which gives him a title to be listened to by those who perhaps would not hear a clergyman. We are glad that, while not neglecting new lights, he gives their proper value to Paley and Butler. His remarks on the unfitness of the young to study anti-religious books are very valuable.

Mr. Rawnsley, Vicar of Crosthwaite, has, with the help of an American friend, got together a score of sermons, alternately by English and American clergymen. Each writer was left to choose a sermon which would fairly represent his preaching; and the list includes Archdeacon Farrar, Mr. Brooke Lambert, Mr. Barnett of St. Jude's, Professor Momerie, the Bishop of Michigan, the Rector of Trinity Church, Boston; Dr. Steenstra, of Cambridge, Mass., &c. Perhaps the most interesting sermon is that by the Head Master of Clifton College on "The Religious Impulse of To-Day."

Mr. G. Hatton's work in the worst quarters of the metropolis is too well known to need comment; Mr. Wheatley, whose work is detailed in the second part of "Saved to the Uttermost" (Hodder and Stoughton), has specially devoted himself to discharged prisoners, for whom he has a branch station at 10, Brooke Street, Holborn. We are glad to find that these, instead of being "hunted" by detectives, find the police their truest friends. Mr. Holden Pike, the compiler, has put together a host of facts about low lodging-houses (the fortunes made by owning which are enormous), the evils of bad literature, the results of the mission work, &c.

We are glad that Baboo Manmatha Nath Mukherji's "Collection of Words, Phrases, &c., in Bengali and English" (published by the author, Uttarpara) has reached a second edition. The Baboo is Librarian of the Government School, Uttarpara, and shows a thorough acquaintance with the Olendorf method of teaching by translation and retranslation. The little book seems thoroughly practical.

"The Truth About the Stage," by "Corin" (Wyman and Sons). Those who would fain regard things theatrical through rose-tinted glasses may not like this little volume, for it shows the seamy side of the stage in a very uncompromising and outspoken manner. But our own personal knowledge leads us to believe that what is set down here concerning the temptations and hardships of an actor's or actress's life is in nowise exaggerated, and therefore we counsel all stage-struck young men and women to buy and read the book. It may prove the most profitable shilling investment they ever made. But, besides its profitableness, the volume is extremely readable and entertaining.

The author of "The Life of the Great Lord Fairfax" could hardly help telling us something about other members of the family. At Newton Kyme Mr. Clements Markham found boxes of letters, including some from Sir W. Fairfax (one of them scribbled on a scrap of paper on the field of Marston), several from his daughter in London describing balls and other gaieties during the Protectorate—a time when most of us think such things were eschewed, and also the letters and journals of Sir William's grandson. These last give its title to a very readable volume, "The Life of Robert Fairfax of Steeton, Vice-Admiral, and Member for York" (Macmillan). We are glad Mr. Markham has also printed the other letters. Sir William to his "dear Hart," or "deare Harte," or "dear Harte," or "dear Hart," is as constant in affection as he is fickle in spelling. Who "my wife Lambert" is, in the first and fourth of his five letters, Mr. Markham should have explained. His daughter was fond of strong language. Condoling with her mother on some trouble about repairing the highways, she says, "It is a sad thing that people will swear themselves to the devil for so small a matter." Robert Fairfax went to sea in the merchant service with Captain Bushell, son of Brown-Bushell, who had changed sides some half-dozen times during the war. After a due apprenticeship, he studied navigation at Wapping and rode to hounds with King James getting at last appointed volunteer on Admiral Sir Roger Strickland's flagship. Mr. Markham takes occasion to describe the state of the navy under the Stuarts, and has of course a good deal to say about the reforms carried out by Pepys. Robert Fairfax was present at every engagement except La Hogue, from the time he enlisted till he retired. Of the one exception Mr. Markham gives a lively

description. In Bantry Bay, and afterwards at Londonderry, Fairfax was on board the *Bonadventure*, under Captain Hopson. By and by, at the siege of Gibraltar, where he commanded the *Berwick*, he shared the honours of the day with Captains Hicks, Jumper, and Whittaker. In 1708 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards retired, and was chosen Lord Mayor of York and member for that City. Mr. Markham is as minute in detail as if he was writing for the Surtees Society; but the record of such a man, living in such stirring times, quite deserved to be brought to light. It is far more than a mere collection of family annals.



MESSRS. MORLEY AND CO.—Two very pleasing songs, the music of which is in Ciro Pinsuti's most popular style, are: "Many a Mile Away," words by Mary Mark Lemon, and "Some One's Sweetheart," the pathetic words by H. L. D'Arcy Jaxone; the former is published in four, the latter in three, keys.—Another song of more than average merit is "The Little Model," a touching poem by Mary M. Lemon, music by Emily Phillips.—There is a mixture of merriment and sentiment in "Pilgrim Lane," written and composed by G. C. Bingham and Berthold Tours, which fits it well for a popular concert.—"First in the Field" is a spirited song of a martial type, words by G. W. Southey, music by Theo. Bonheur.—In the family circle "Fairy Tales" will find special favour. The words are by Marion Haig, the music by A. H. Behrend; this song is published in four keys.—No. 11 of *Morley's Organ Journal* is a well-written "Pastorale," by H. J. Stark, which will prove useful to organists in search of short pieces for secular purposes.

MESSRS. WHITE BROTHERS.—A welcome addition to the Sunday music at home will be found in four moderately difficult arrangements for the pianoforte, by Karl Muscat, of: "As Pants the Heart" (Spohr), "Gloria in Excelsis," from Mozart's Twelfth Service, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and "Angels ever Bright and Fair" (Handel).

MESSRS. REID BROS.—Very sentimental, as its name would imply, is "The Soldier's Farewell," written and composed by Wm. Newsham and Claud Melville.—By the same poet and composer is "Sweet Mother, Dear," a song of the domesticated type.—Showy and easy is "Eudora," a mazurka for the pianoforte, by Ciro Fasoli.

MESSRS. BANKS AND SON.—Of two drawing-room pieces for the pianoforte, by G. J. Rubini, "Tarantelle," in A minor, is much to be preferred to "L'Amazone," *gigue Mazurka de Salon*, although both are well written.—"Gabrielle," a *morceau de piano*, by Coisford Dick, is but an indifferent specimen of this clever composer's work.—Precisely the same may be said of "Fidelité," a *morceau melodique* for the pianoforte, by Joseph Roedel.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Admirers of operatic music of the melodious school, whose name is legion, will be delighted with "The Royal Edition of Operatic Duets," for soprano and contralto and soprano and mezzo-soprano. Amongst the thirty-four examples from popular operas may be mentioned "Va Crude!" (Rossini), "Ah Perdona al Primo Affetto" (Mozart), "Sui Prati in Fior" (Meyerbeer), "Qui Furbone" (Weber), "Ah Parla Ancor" (Gounod), "Deh Conte" (Bellini), "Lasciami! non t'Ascolto!" (Rossini), and many other favourites of the past and present generation (Messrs. Boosey and Co.).—*Isora di Roventa*, a romantic drama in three acts, written by A. Zanardini, R. e M., music by Luigi Mancinelli, was performed for the first time at the Teatro Comunale di Bologna in October, 1884, and had a very great success; now that the opera has been published in an inexpensive form for voice and piano forte, we may hope to hear some selections from, if not the whole of, the work, which contains some very charming music well worthy the attention of musical amateurs (Messrs. Ricordi).—"The Old and the New," words by J. Ashkam, music by Maurice Child, is a song of the bells. It is not lacking in originality, and will take a good place amongst songs for festive seasons. Of the same cheerful type is "On Board the *Foam*," written and composed by L. M. Thornton and Dr. R. Munro (Messrs. Marriott and Williams).—"Memory," a trio for ladies' voices, poetry by Goldsmith, music by Edward Bromwell, will meet with a favourable reception in the schoolroom and the family circle. "Romance," in B flat for the pianoforte, by Robert Munro, is a neatly-written, not difficult, drawing-room piece (W. Reeves).—A song of the past Egyptian campaign, a theme which is somewhat worn out, is "Britannia's Heroes of the Nile," written and composed by G. E. Kent (Askern, Doncaster).—It is but seldom that we come across a really funny comic song. Nos. 1 and 2 of a series of "Humorous Songs" do not show Harry Croft Hiller at his best. The wit is laboured, and will scarcely raise even a feeble smile. "Sabrina Bunn" is the more dull of the two. "Margery's Settlement" is a trifle less dull (Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co.).

THE ROSES AND THE LILIES OF THE FACE, AND SOAP.

FAMOUS ENGLISH, IRISH, AND AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

One of the gallant poets of France wrote of Mary, Queen of Scots, that her complexion was "clear as a hen's egg with a blush on it," and it is certain Elizabeth was as jealous of Mary's wonderful transparency of complexion as of her claims to the English throne. That lovely but wicked Countess of Essex, who compassed the death of Sir Thomas Overbury, was also noted for her clearness of skin.

The celebrated Irish beauties—the three Misses Gunning—all of whom married Dukes, are said to have had complexions so transparent that when they rode over the "Lady's Mile" what was passing around them could be seen in their faces as in a mirror. They left Dublin with a five-pound note and two silk dresses among them to take London by storm, and the wits of the time averred the last words of their father on their leaving were, "Your faces are your fortunes; be virtuous, be modest, and don't be afraid of soap." Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, preserved her charms far beyond middle age and her lovely complexion to the last. Georgiana was a Whig and a warm partisan of the orator, Charles James Fox, for whose sake she permitted one hundred electors to take a gold coin from between her lips with their teeth. This was bribery and kissing at the same time, and Fox was returned at the head of the poll. When asked by the Prince Regent where she obtained the roses and the lilies on her face, the answer was, "Soap furnishes one, your Royal Highness, and water the other."

Our American women of to-day have attained to the perfection of severe Grecian beauty of feature, as the Parisians, those modern Athenians, are willing to testify, and were their complexions as bright as their faces are classic, would throw the English countenances far in the shade. Perhaps Cuticura Soap will aid them in achieving this triumph of art as well as nature.

Mrs. Virginia Fiske, who died a few months ago in Baltimore, had a beauty strictly American, now recognised as a distinct type. She was acknowledged to be the most fascinating woman at the Tuileries when Napoleon III. was in his glory. The Countess de Castiglione was the belle of Paris before Mrs. Fiske appeared above the horizon.

Madame Mariscal, née Laura Smith, of Baltimore, wife of the Mexican Secretary of State, is an American blonde of the patrician type. She is a more beautiful woman than either Mrs. Langtry or Lady Lonsdale, but not being professional, her name is not noised abroad so much. She met the Shah of Persia in Paris in 1859, and so captivated his Majesty with her overpowering beauty that he at once offered to make her second in command among his wives. Declined with thanks. Though she refused his hand in marriage, the lovely American accepted from the successor of Cyrus a highly perfumed paste or soap, used extensively in Persia, the land of roses and sherbets. This soap, until then thought to be used by the ladies of the Shah's harem only, was found, when analysed, to possess several of the same properties as Cuticura Soap. The perfume

of the Eastern *savon de toilette* is more powerful than that of the latter, but not so agreeable. In skimming the cream of American beauty, we must not forget Miss Mary Anderson, who has so completely vanquished the Cockney heart, much to the chagrin of Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Cornwallis West. Miss Anderson is essentially of the American type. Her complexion is unique and absolutely perfect, and than she no one is more willing to acknowledge that she owes her *spirituelle* appearance, in a great measure, to the free use of Cuticura Soap, which has been a favourite with her since it was discovered, or rather *recovered* from the lumber store of things and arts that have from time to time been lost.

Among other lovely women of face and figure of the purely American type are Miss Van Rensselaer Cruger and Miss Langdon, of New York, both with European reputation. But, in truth, the mention of any American city as containing fair women par excellence is invidious when Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco are considered, not forgetting Brooklyn, of the æsthetic in style. It is strangely characteristic of civilised human nature that it prefers to be considered as having inherited to having made fortunes, and on the same principle to having been born beautiful to having cultivated beauty. This weakness accounts for the few reigning belles to be found as frank as the Duchess of Devonshire and Miss Anderson. That beauty can be cultivated to an extent little dreamed of by those who have heretofore laboured only to destroy it by the use of poisonous washes and powders, is established by the testimony of thousands of beautiful women who have relied solely upon the Cuticura Soap. Upon this point Dr. Blodgett, a noted authority on the skin, in his recent comparative analysis of skin soaps, says:—

"This soap contains, in a modified form, the medicinal properties of Cuticura, combined with delicate and fascinating flower odours.

"It purifies and invigorates the pores of the skin, and imparts activity to the oil-glands and tubes, thus furnishing an outlet for unwholesome matter, which, if retained, would create pimples, blackheads, rashes, and other complexional disfigurements.

"Its gentle and continuous medicinal action on these natural lubricators of the skin keeps the latter transparent, soft, flexible, and healthy, and prevents or cures rough, cracked, or scaly skin, and speedily lessens tan, sunburn, freckles, and other discolourations.

"Hence its constant use realises the fairest complexion and the softest and whitest skin within the domain of the most advanced scientific knowledge to supply. It is admirably adapted to preserve the health of the skin and scalp of infants and children, and to prevent minor blemishes or inherited skin diseases becoming chronic if used from the moment of birth.

"In conclusion, I am obliged to say that an unprejudiced, critical examination shows it to be the highest type of a pure medicinal skin soap, in which statement I am joined by the analytical chemists of the State of Massachusetts."

The opinion of scientists that there is in nature a subtle essence, possessing curative and beautifying properties, is thus confirmed, and whether this essence is concealed in the baths of Cleopatra, the supposed philters of the almost immortal Ninon de l'Enclos, the Jordan water of Madame Rachel, or the now world-renowned Cuticura Soap, it is an inestimable blessing when utilised for the general good.—*Harper's Bazaar*.



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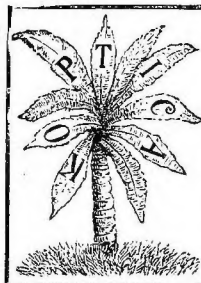
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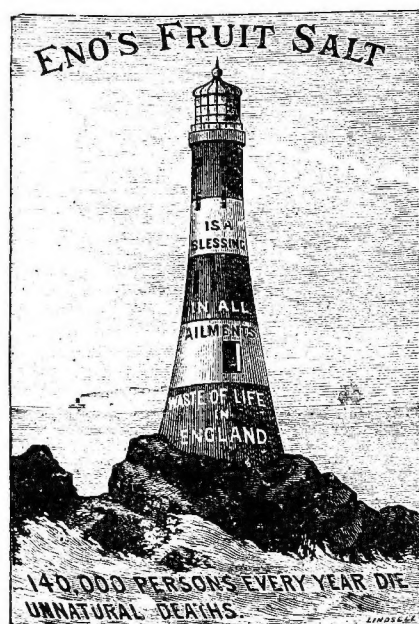
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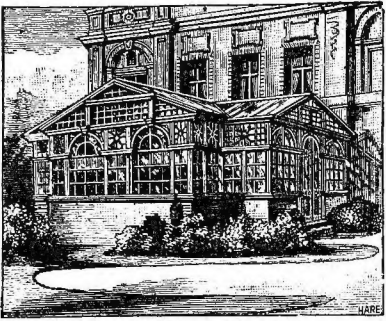
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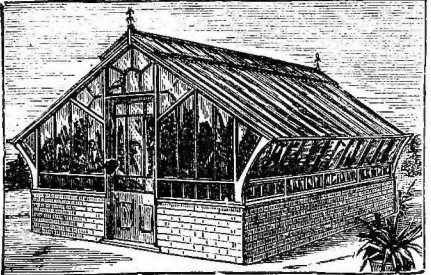
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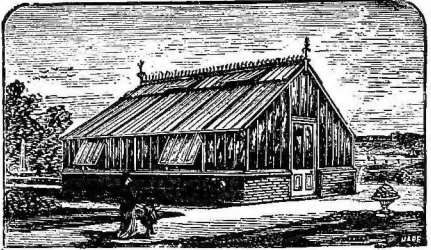


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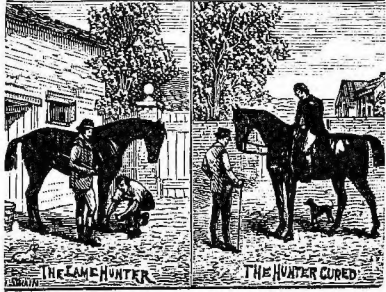
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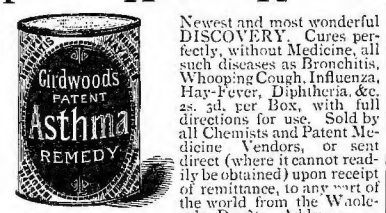
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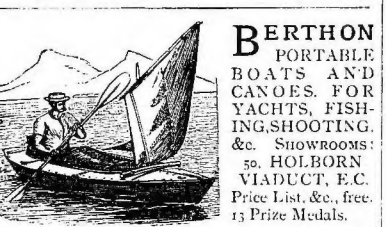
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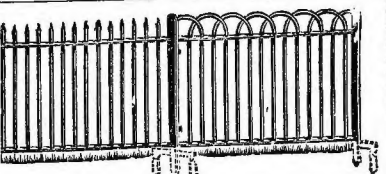
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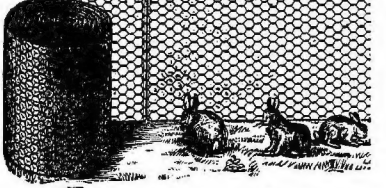
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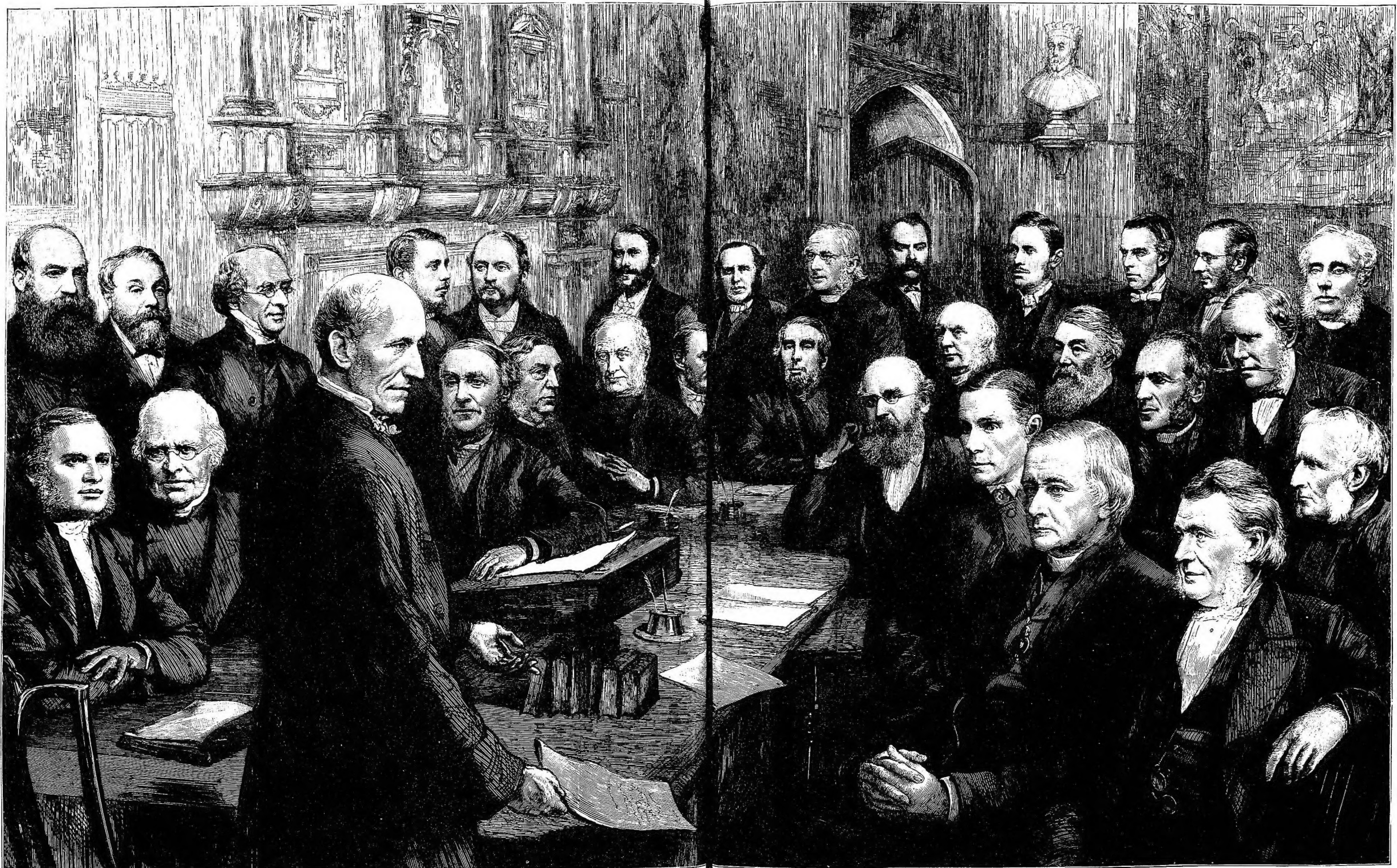
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